CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
DEC 22 1948

FOREIGN TRADE

Vol. III OTTAWA, MARCH 27, 1948 No. 65

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers are requested to renew their subscriptions to *Foreign Trade* on receipt of a notice from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. Renewal notices will be mailed to subscribers four weeks prior to the expiry date of their subscriptions. If no reply has been received by this date, the name of the subscriber will be removed from the mailing list on the assumption that he no longer wishes to receive this publication.

Foreign Trade is published weekly, in English and French. The subscription rate is _One Dollar_ per year for delivery in Canada and _$3.50_ per year for delivery outside Canada. A limited number of single copies is available for ten cents a copy. All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Published by Authority of
Right Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. Mackenzie
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MARCH 27, 1948

Published Weekly
By
Foreign Trade Service
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Canada—Tea Consumption Averages Four Pounds Per Annum.. 586
Canada—Importation of Additional Tariff Items prohibited.... 593
Chile—Import and Exchange Policies established for 1948..... 594
New Zealand—Some Industries lack Sufficient Labour..... 596
South Africa—Gold required to Balance Hard Currency Imports. 598
Palestine—Economy Largely Dependent upon Agriculture..... 600
Bizonia—Trade Restrictions relaxed to Facilitate Trade..... 605
Guadeloupe and Martinique—Economic Progress made Last Year 606
India—Currency Circulation greatly reduced Last Year..... 609
United States—National Debt further reduced in Past Year..... 612
Canada—Exports by Countries (January-February, 1948)..... 614
Canada—Exports by Commodities (January-February, 1948)... 617
Egypt—Import Control Regulations modified..... 621

Regular Features

Agencies Concerned with Foreign Trade Development..... 640
Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada..... 638
Foreign Exchange Quotations..... 632
Foreign Trade Enquiries..... 621
Foreign Trade Service Abroad..... 635
Foreign Trade Service—Head Office Directory..... 633
Trade and Tariff Regulations..... 619
Transportation..... 622
Departures from Montreal..... 622
Departures from Halifax..... 624
Departures from Saint John..... 626
Departures from Vancouver-New Westminster..... 628

COVER SUBJECT—Part of a large consignment of Post-UNRRA supplies received last month in Genoa for the relief of Italians in need of assistance. The arrival of this shipment was made the occasion of a reception aboard the Canadian SS. *Mont Clair*, of the Montreal Shipping Company, Limited, to which some sixty persons were invited in the name of the Canadian Minister to Italy, Jean Desy. These included the Prefect, the Mayor of Genoa, the Commanding Officer of the local garrison, port authorities and other leading officials. It was reported that this gesture was greatly appreciated by the people of Genoa.

6614—1

Tea Consumption Averages Four Pounds Per Annum in Canada

Compares with nine pounds per capita in Great Britain and eleven ounces in United States—Imports last year amounted to nearly 47,000,000 pounds, valued at $20,655,000, bulk of which purchased from India and Ceylon—World requirements about 390,000 metric tons, of which Great Britain absorbs 55 per cent.

By Trade Commissioner Service, Foreign Trade Service

CANADIANS consume approximately four pounds of tea per annum, which is less than half the average for residents of Great Britain, but considerably more than that of the United States. This country is fourth among the principal tea-drinking nations of the world, the total consumption here being exceeded by that in Great Britain, the United States and Australia. India is the main source of supply for people in this Dominion, although large quantities have been imported from Ceylon. Prior to the war, tea gardens of Japan provided a fair proportion of this country's purchases, consisting mainly of green or unfermented teas, whereas those of India and Ceylon furnished Canada with black varieties.

Canadian imports of tea during the ten years ending in 1946 amounted to 396,948,248 pounds, or 198,474 short tons, which is approximately ten per cent of the world's exports of this commodity. The average annual cost to this country during the period under review was $11,637,913 which, when considered on the basis of the average population of 11,621,900, amounts to approximately one dollar a year per capita.

Tea Removed from International Control

Tea is no longer under international allocation. In 1946, however, when quotas were established, the amount made available to Canada was 16,000 metric tons, or 4·76 per cent of the world's exportable surplus of 335,000 metric tons. Canadian tea imports in that year were reduced to the long time low of 14,925 short tons, which figure is slightly more than one-half the record purchases of 26,727 short tons in 1945. Following the suspension of international controls, and for the first eleven months of 1947, the amount of tea obtained by Canada from all countries rose to 43,175,528 pounds, or approximately 21,587 short tons, at a cost of $18,550,283. Compared with tea imports of 43,393,607 pounds and a value of $10,090,807 in 1939, a rise in the price of this commodity at the import level of 85 per cent, or twenty cents a pound, is indicated.

Consumption Greater than Before War

According to a review prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations last summer, the effective demand for tea in the non-producing countries in 1947-48 will approximate the 1946-47 requirements of 390,000 metric tons, or 96·5 per cent of consumption for 1935-39 of 404,000 tons by the non-producing countries. Consumption in the principal producing countries increased appreciably during the war, with the result that the total demand is now well above that prevailing before the war. Consumption in India increased from 44,000 metric tons in 1939 to 61,000 tons in 1944, and that of Ceylon from 4,700 tons to 7,200 tons in

India—A tea plantation in the vicinity of Darjeeling. Canadian imports of tea during the ten years ending in 1946 amounted to 198,474 short tons, accounting for approximately ten per cent of world exports of this commodity.

the same period. The review indicated that current high prices and foreign exchange difficulties might have a depressing effect on demand this year, but there was no evidence to indicate that the drop would be substantial. Present stocks in importing countries were considerably below normal levels and will be increased despite current prices.

Exportable surpluses of tea during the current year were expected to fall below demand. India and Ceylon were expected to show only small increases in exportable surpluses above the previous year, aggregating about 300,000 tons. The exportable surplus from British East Africa would

Canadian Tea Imports

1942-1946

(Pounds)

Varieties of Teas Imported by Canada		1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Black—India	Lbs.	21,387,871	40,142,383	30,759,778	23,072,959	21,715,736
	$	6,812,824	12,763,087	9,462,816	7,032,387	7,804,529
Green—India	Lbs.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	665,51
	$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20,839
Black—Ceylon	Lbs.	8,458,303	13,311,984	10,710,659	15,116,645	8,613,304
	$	3,386,071	4,966,052	3,629,623	4,721,836	3,408,908
Green—Ceylon	Lbs.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,448
	$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,897
Green—Japan	Lbs.	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,400	207,960
	$	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,036	45,691
Black—China	Lbs.	1,617	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,533
	$	2,880	Nil	Nil	Nil	585
Green—China	Lbs.	4,046	Nil	Nil	3,586	23,824
	$	5,924	Nil	Nil	757	5,918
Black—Others	Lbs.	Nil	Nil	Nil	382,994	530,673
	$	Nil	Nil	Nil	123,409	156,563
Totals	Lbs.	29,851,837	53,454,367	41,470,437	38,581,584	31,166,990
	$	10,207,699	17,729,139	13,092,439	11,879,425	11,444,930

1937-1941

(Pounds)

Varieties of Teas Imported by Canada		1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Black—India	Lbs.	18,513,225	25,134,201	27,626,127	21,506,187	22,778,826
	$	5,815,511	6,504,861	6,480,591	5,678,742	5,908,192
Green—India	Lbs.	Nil	Nil	4,300	7,445	59,414
	$	Nil	Nil	1,046	2,043	15,645
Black—Ceylon	Lbs.	13,003,993	12,847,942	11,589,846	12,408,654	12,253,334
	$	4,191,781	3,473,299	3,027,869	3,409,654	3,431,930
Green—Ceylon	Lbs.	500	380	8,328	7,105	16,793
	$	108	156	2,221	2,011	4,777
Green—Japan	Lbs.	1,660,778	2,330,869	2,761,791	2,234,813	2,528,265
	$	310,398	394,759	323,810	244,713	250,721
Black—China	Lbs.	85,375	166,534	152,546	223,094	599,173
	$	19,477	33,230	28,692	32,028	65,641
Green—China	Lbs.	115,580	102,462	57,430	95,862	127,313
	$	24,482	19,917	10,897	14,830	19,354
Black—Others	Lbs.	5,253,995	2,100,342	1,193,239	1,107,904	1,759,068
	$	1,174,461	378,922	215,681	195,881	317,170
Totals	Lbs.	38,633,446	42,682,730	43,393,607	37,591,064	40,122,186
	$	11,536,218	10,805,144	10,090,807	9,579,902	10,013,430

increase this by 14,000 tons. It was anticipated that the supply deficit would amount to 76,000 tons, which would have to be filled from other sources. Even with the stimulus of high prices, not more than 10,000 metric tons of tea would be available from other normal exporters, such as China, Japan, Formosa and the Netherlands East Indies, including Java, Sumatra and Madura.

Controlled Distribution Ended Last March

Controlled distribution of tea exports was discontinued on March 31, 1947, by the International Emergency Food Council, with the decision of the governments of India and Ceylon to end bulk-purchase arrangements

Ceylon—Plucking tea in Ceylon, which has an average annual production of approximately 105,000 metric tons.

and return to open market operations. Tea is once more being sold at open auctions, the review states, and prices have risen within a few months to twice the final price of the last bulk-purchase arrangements.

Commercial tea is the leaf of the tea bush. The main types—black, oolong, green and brick—result principally from variations in the manufacturing process rather than from differences in the types of tea bushes. The leaves are fermented in manufacturing black tea, partially fermented in manufacturing oolong tea, and unfermented in manufacturing green tea. Brick tea is prepared and pressed into tablet form by China for the Russian market. The main output of black tea comes from India, Ceylon, the Netherlands East Indies and East Africa, and the leading consumer is Great Britain. Green tea is produced mainly in China and Japan, and is consumed principally in the United States, the Levant, North Africa, the U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan. Oolong tea is manufactured in China and Formosa, and is consumed mainly in the United States. Over 87 per cent of the world's exports consist of black tea, 8 per cent of green tea and 2 per cent of brick tea. About 80 per cent of the total exports originate in India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies, and almost 55 per cent of the total goes to the United Kingdom. Tea represents an important source of income for the principal producers, providing 60 per cent of the total value of exports from Ceylon and 12 per cent from India.

Tea Production and Exports

(1935-1939 average)

	Production	Exports	Percentage U.K.	Exports U.S.
	(Thousand metric tons)			
India	192.7	149.9	81.1	3.3
Ceylon	105.0	100.5	67.9	8.5
Netherlands East Indies	77.2	69.5	18.6	13.4
British East Africa	8.3	7.9	89.7	....
Japan	52.0	19.6	8.5	28.9
Formosa	11.0	10.3	....	....
U.S.S.R.	7.0	....	....	....
China	n.a.	36.1	9.7	7.2
Others	3.5	2.5	....	....
Total	456.7	396.3	54.5	10.1

Tea Consumption

(1935-1939 average)

	Quotas for 1946-1947 (Thousand metric tons)	
Great Britain	200.9	191.6
United States	39.6	37.6
Australia	21.5	24.2
Canada	17.6	16.0
Netherlands	11.2	7.9
Others	113.2	58.1
Total	404.0	335.4

Voluntary Controls Limited Production

Trade in tea was profitable before the First World War, according to the FAO review, a consistent balance existing between supply and consumption, each averaging about 300,000 metric tons a year. Large stocks of tea had accumulated in producing areas, following the war, as a result of the shipping shortage, the end of government purchasing and the removal of the Russian market. Following a severe slump, voluntary restrictions were introduced to lower stocks and to control production. High prices stimulated new planting between 1921 and 1927, and world markets were

India—Young tea shoots and a bud in India, which is the world's largest producer of tea.

over-supplied in 1929, when the economic depression lowered purchasing power and aggravated the supply-demand imbalance still further. At the end of 1932, stocks of tea in bond in Great Britain reached an all-time high of more than 140,000 metric tons.

Producers in India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies again introduced a voluntary control program, which was replaced after two years unsuccessful operation by the International Tea Agreement, effective April 1, 1933. Exports from India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies were nominally controlled by their respective governments, acting to enforce export quotas determined by an International Tea Committee, representing tea growers. British East Africa and Malaya were also brought into the agreement, but efforts to enlist other producing countries failed.

Per Capita Consumption Constant in Thirties

Tea exports and the area planted to tea in India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies were not permitted to exceed their 1929-1931 levels, with the result that world supply and demand were brought into closer agreement. In the non-regulated countries, the area planted with tea remained fairly constant from 1932 to 1939, but total exports from Japan, Formosa and French Indo-China rose from 20,600 metric tons in 1932 to 37,800 metric tons in 1939. Chinese exports, however, declined 50 per cent from 1932 to 1939, as a result of the Japanese invasion. Total exports from producing countries in 1939 amounted to 400,000 tons, representing a decline of 25,000 metric tons from those of 1932. The annual consumption of tea, excluding that produced locally, averaged about 395,000 metric tons from 1932-1939. The per capita consumption in most of the principal importing countries was fairly stationary during the

thirties, with the United Kingdom averaging 9 pounds; Ireland, 7·7 pounds; Australia and New Zealand, 6·5 pounds; Canada, 3·5 pounds; and the United States, 0·7 pounds.

The British Ministry of Food took over tea stocks in the United Kingdom in 1939, and contracted with producers in India, Ceylon and East Africa to purchase tea at regulated prices to meet the needs of Great Britain, Ireland and the home-based forces. With the establishment of the Tea Committee of the Combined Food Board in 1942, the British Ministry of Food became the sole purchaser of tea for the allied and certain neutral countries, but allocations to these countries were determined by the Combined Food Board.

With the removal of the Netherlands East Indies, China, Japan, Formosa and French Indo-China from the export market, world dependence for tea was almost entirely centred in India and Ceylon. Exports from these two countries increased from 253,200 metric tons in 1939 to 330,200 tons in 1944, but these failed to meet the world demand and an allocation system was necessary to provide for fair distribution. Requirements of the armed forces and orders from the U.S.S.R. were filled; countries for which tea was essential for the maintenance of morale received 75 per cent of their 1934-1938 average consumption, while other countries were allocated 50 per cent of their average consumption for that period.

Tea consumption in the next few years is unlikely to increase substantially above the 1935-1939 level, according to the FAO review. On the other hand, it is maintained that, beyond the immediate period, large increases in tea production will occur if the Indonesian Government rehabilitates its tea industry, and if other principal producing countries permit their tea industries to develop without regulation. Some form of international co-operation would appear essential, therefore, in the interest of producers and consumers.

United States Quotas for Potato Imports Nearly Filled

Washington, March 11, 1948.—(FTS)—Preliminary figures issued by the United States Treasury Department show that on February 28 the tariff-rate quota of two and a half million bushels of certified seed potatoes was approximately 72 per cent filled. On the same date the corresponding quota of one million bushels of table potatoes was approximately 83 per cent filled.

Annual Report of Deputy Minister

Copies of the Annual Report of the Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended March 31, 1947, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy. Besides indicating activities of the various divisions of the Foreign Trade Service, and allied agencies engaged in the development of foreign trade, this report contains a number of statistical tables that should be of use to exporters and importers, supplemented by fourteen trade charts. The report lists the trade agreements in force, outlines wheat and grain procurement operations, and gives statistics relating to the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Of particular interest to ship operators and shippers is the list of vessels comprising Canada's mercantile marine. This shows the name of the ship, its former name, gross tonnage and the owner, with the address of each.

Importation of Additional Tariff Items Prohibited by Canada

Entry halted unless they are considered essential to the national economy—Import permits denied unless goods were in transit to Canada on or before March 31, 1948—Economic program, introduced last November, designed to conserve foreign exchange.

EFFECTIVE April 1, 1948, the importation of additional tariff items listed below will be prohibited, unless their use is considered essential to the national economy, in a further effort to conserve foreign exchange. No import permits will be issued for such goods, unless they were in continuous and uninterrupted transit to Canada on or before March 31, 1948.

The new economic program, under which import restrictions were imposed by the Canadian Government on a wide range of commodities, was introduced on November 18, 1947. It was designed to correct Canada's foreign exchange position, which found this country with reserves of gold and United States dollars amounting to $500,000,000 on November 13, representing a reduction of approximately $745,000,000 since the end of 1946. It was indicated at that time that the importation of some consumer goods would be prohibited and that quotas would be established for other consumer goods. Capital goods, consisting of specified items that included metals and their manufactures, and mainly industrial machinery, might be prohibited or restricted by direction of the Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, it was announced. The list of "prohibited goods" and the list of "goods subject to quota" were published in the November 22, 1947, issue of *Foreign Trade*. Subsequent amendments appeared in the December 27th, February 14th and March 6th issues.

Tariff Item No.	*Description*
388e	Iron or steel side or centre sill sections, of all sizes not manufactured in Canada, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, not punched, drilled or further manufactured when imported by manufacturerers of railway cars, for use in their own factories.
ex 409L	Traction ditching machines (not being ploughs) and complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 412	Machinery, being presses for use in the printing of newspapers, of not less value by retail than fifteen hundred dollars each; of a class or kind not made in Canada; complete parts thereof for production use, not to include saws, knives and motive power; mechanical deliveries or conveyors for use with newspaper printing presses.
ex 412a	Machinery and apparatus, n.o.p.; gun and mould apparatus for making press rollers; machines and apparatus for making electrotypes and stereotypes; engraving machines and apparatus, including photo-engraving apparatus, and other plate-making apparatus, used in the manufacture of printing plates of all kinds; machines and apparatus for graining metal plates; machines and apparatus for sensitizing, grinding or polishing metal plates; machines and apparatus including cameras and camera equipment, lens, prisms, camera and printing lamps, screens, and vacuum frames for transferring by photographic processes, or direct, to plates or rolls for use in lithography, rotogravure and printing; shading apparatus; machines and apparatus for addressing and/or wrapping newspapers, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets and catalogues; machines and apparatus for embossing or stamping or producing embossed or engraved effects, bookbinding, looping, stitching, sewing, gathering, inserting, bronzing, dusting, creasing, scoring, cutting, perforating, drilling, punching, slitting, re-winding, glueing, pasting, gumming, waxing, varnishing, carbon coating, patching, numbering, ruling, jogging, sheet piling, tying, bundling, tube-making, metal mounting, eye-letting, staying or stripping, reinforcing and box-covering; complete parts for production use, not to include saws, knives and motive power; all the foregoing when for use exclusively by, and in their capacities as printers, lithographers, book-binders, manufacturers of stereotypes, electrotypes and printing plates or rolls, paper converters, or by manufacturers of articles made from paper or cardboard.

Tariff Item No.	*Description*
ex 412b	Flat bed cylinder printing presses, to print sheets of a size 25 x 38 inches or larger; complete parts thereof for production use; machines designed to fold or sheet-feed paper or cardboard; complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 412c	Typecasting and typesetting machines for use in printing offices; parts thereof for production use.
ex 412d	Offset presses; lithographic presses; printing presses and type-making accessories therefor, n.o.p.; complete parts of the foregoing for production use, not to include saws, knives and motive power.
ex 422	Street or road rollers and complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 425	Lawn mowers designed for use with motive power, whether or not containing the power unit; complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 427f	Machines for the manufacture of veneers and plywoods, viz., veneer clippers, veneer clipper knife jointers, veneer glue spreaders, veneer jointers, veneer lathes and veneer taping machines; complete parts of all the foregoing for production use.
ex 438g	Motorcycles or side cars therefor; complete parts of the foregoing for production use.
ex 439b	Cars, n.o.p., trucks, road or railway scrapers.
447a	Sand cast rolls and chilled cast iron rolls, for use exclusively in rolling iron or steel, or in manufacturing paper.
447b	Forged steel rolls, hardened and ground, for use exclusively in rolling ferrous or non-ferrous metals.
459	Materials, including all parts, when imported by manufacturers of street or road rollers for use exclusively in the manufacture of street or road rollers, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.

Chile Establishes Import and Exchange Control Policies for Current Year

Decree of February 5 indicates that authorities are proceeding with extreme caution in an effort to improve foreign exchange situation—Certain earnings or exchange allocated to essential imports—Dollars earned from less certain export sales to be allocated for secondary imports.

By J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

SANTIAGO, February 25, 1948.—Exchange control measures which will apply an import policy which is to be followed in Chile throughout 1948 was set forth in Decree No. 225 of February 5 and published in the *Diario Oficial* on February 20. An analysis of tne decree indicates that the Chilean authorities are proceeding with extreme caution in an effort to bring the country's expenditure of foreign exchange within the anticipated foreign exchange income.

The estimated income for the year is dealt with under two headings. In Group I are listed the various items which can be regarded as certain, such as proceeds from the sale of Chilean copper, iron and nitrates produced by the big enterprises. Group II lists the less certain items, such as proceeds of exports of the smaller mining companies, manufacturing industries, agricultural industries, forest industries, etc.

Certain Foreign Exchange Allocated to Essential Imports

Exchange forthcoming under the first heading is to be allocated to cover the importation of articles of prime necessity, including such things as raw materials for manufacturing industries, sugar, coffee, petroleum, newsprint, etc. This exchange will be made available to the importer concerned at the present official rate of 31 Chilean pesos to U.S.$1.

Dollars derived from export sales of a less certain character are to be allocated for the importation of requirements of secondary importance. The rate at which these dollars will be sold to importers by the commercial

banks is uncertain. It is believed, however, that it will be somewhere between 40 and 45 Chilean pesos to the dollar. The Chilean National Foreign Trade Council is reportedly anxious that the rate throughout the year shall be as near 40 pesos to the dollar as possible and hopes to control any fluctuations by throttling down the outflow of import permits when the rate tends to go up, and issuing permits more freely when it tends to go down. This arrangement, it is understood, has been discussed with and approved by officials of the International Monetary Fund, with the understanding that as of 1949 only one exchange rate will apply in Chile.

Income for the year under Group I has been estimated at U.S.$140,250,000. Of this total, U.S.$80,838,600 has been earmarked for essential imports, as indicated in the following breakdown, by statistical classifications: mineral products (mainly petroleum products), $7,054,600; agricultural products (coffee, tea, cotton, jute), $17,195,000; foodstuff industries (entirely sugar), $18,600,000; textile industries (cotton threads), $7,500,000; chemical industries (petroleum products, medicinal drugs, mechanical or chemical pulp for the manufacture of paper), $19,510,000; machinery and tools (for national petroleum industry and public works), $5,829,000; transportation equipment and industries (railway material, commercial aircraft), $3,050,000; sundry manufactures (newsprint, book and magazine paper), $2,100,000. The sum of U.S.$43,879,400 has been set aside to pay for merchandise already cleared through the customs, mainly against deposits in local currency, but for which United States dollars have not yet been remitted, as well as international, Central Bank of Chile and other obligations. The balance, U.S.$15,532,000, is to cover such invisible imports as amortization of foreign loans, service of foreign debt, expenses of government missions, etc.

Imports Covered by Anticipated Group II Income Listed

Anticipated income under Group II is set at U.S.$136,893,000, of which U.S.$123,793,000 is destined to cover imports up to the totals shown in the following classifications: Natural forest products (cork and crude rubber, natural and synthetic), $1,890,000; animal products (live cattle, sheep and certain grades of Merino and Lincoln wools), $13,360,000; agricultural products (mainly oil seeds or their equivalent in oil), $9,938,000; foodstuff industries (butter, preserved and prepared foodstuffs), $500,000; beverages and liquors, $150,000; cigars, $50,000; textile industries (silk threads, woollen and silk piece-goods, jute, sacks of all kinds), $12,015,000; chemical industries (industrial chemicals, chemical and pharmaceutical products, mineral oil for industrial use, tanning materials, dyes and colours, plastic compounds), $16,100,000; metallurgical industries (iron and steel bars, tinplate, pipes and tubes, wire and wire rope), $19,850,000; machinery and tools (mining, agricultural, textile machinery, tools in general, gasoline and electric motors), $25,050,000; transportation equipment and materials (truck chassis, tractors and parts, unspecified parts and spares for vehicles, vessels and equipment for navigation), $12,990,000; sundry manufactures (paper and cardboard in general, telephonic and telegraphic apparatus, parts and spares for radios, scientific apparatus, typewriters, calculating equipment and spares), $11,874,000; coins and precious metals (precious metals in general but not jewellery), $26,000. The balance, or U.S.$13,100,000 is set apart for such invisible items as insurance services, remittance of profits earned by foreign capital invested in Chile, payments to residents abroad and so forth.

Annexed to the decree is a list of articles whose importation will *not* be authorized by the National Foreign Trade Council, except under very special circumstances, which are briefly outlined in the text of the decree.

Generally speaking, applications for licences to import these articles will only be considered if accompanied by a certificate of urgent necessity extended by some competent government or semi-fiscal authority, such as the Price and Supplies Control Commission, the Drugs and Pharmaceutical Price Control Board, the Institute of Agricultural Economy, and the Ministry of Health.

Finally, the decree contains a number of clauses setting forth the manner in which the import controls are to be administered and the exchange coming available to be allocated. Of principal interest to foreign suppliers are those relating to the order in which import and exchange applications are to be considered. Thus, it is stated that permits will be granted in the following order of preference: (*a*) Applications relating to merchandise already discharged at customs ports of entry; (*b*) applications previously approved and presented for renewal; (*c*) applications relating to new business. According to the latest information from reliable sources, it would seem unlikely that applications in the last-named category will begin to receive consideration for another two or three months, it being the desire of the authorities to relieve the present congestion at the ports of entry as soon as possible.

New Zealand Lacks Sufficient Labour for Some Industries

Potential labour shortage estimated at 30,000—Population as at June 30, 1947, totalled 1,801,752, including 106,492 Maoris—Total of 10,000 houses to be built in 1948.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the fourth in a series of articles on economic conditions in New Zealand in 1947, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. The first three appeared in the March 6th, March 13th and March 20th issues.)

WELLINGTON, February 1, 1948.—Unemployment figures indicated there were only 96 males and 10 females disengaged at the end of last September, while the number of vacancies amounted to 11,992 males and 11,723 females. This data is widely used to demonstrate the fact that full employment prevails in New Zealand and to justify the government's policy of regulated external trade and domestic planning. Many people believe that the country is suffering from over-employment, and that there are more jobs than people to fill them. Many of the more important trades and industries find it impossible to fill their vacancies, and one source of information indicates a potential labour shortage of 30,000. The solution to this problem may be found extremely difficult and, although there is legislation on the books to enable the government to control industry, it may find difficulty in reaching a solution that is politically acceptable.

The population of New Zealand on June 30, 1947, was estimated at 1,801,752, of which 106,492 were Maoris. Of this number, males totalled 901,804 and females 899,948, including Maoris.

Construction of 10,000 Houses Projected for 1948

During the six months ended last September, a total of 4,892 dwellings were completed in New Zealand, of which 2,667 were privately erected in the North Island and 958 in the South Island. The state built 1,267 houses. It was estimated that a record total of 10,000 houses would be built in this

country in 1948. While this statement by the Under-Secretary for Housing is supposed to be encouraging, the opinion is not fully supported. The following comments were made by one of the leading newspapers:

"No government or authority which has investigated the housing shortage has suggested that such an output, even if maintained for a number of years, will overcome the existing problem. There has been general agreement that the minimum objective should be not less than 12,000 houses a year for a number of years. This figure was quoted by the Minister of Finance in the 1946 budget as the Government's objective for each of the succeeding five years. The output over the past two years has been 9,000 annually, a total of 18,000. If to this figure is added the estimated 10,000 for 1947-48, the three-year total will be about 28,000 instead of the desired 36,000. Instead of 60,000 new houses in the first five postwar years, the figure is likely to be in the vicinity of 48,000, or 20 per cent below minimum needs.

"To achieve this inadequate output has necessitated the most rigid control of building activities. Normal construction or reconstruction work has been brought to a standstill to permit the building of homes and essential institutions such as hospitals. Restrictions have been placed on the size of the home which the individual can build, and all 'extras', such as sunporches, verandas and garages, have been almost universally prohibited. Even if the objective of 12,000 houses a year could be reached by these means, it would do little more than meet fresh demands, let alone make inroads into the shortage or permit the rebuilding of old houses. In evidence before the Dominion Population Committee last year, the Director of Housing Construction commented that 'the aim should be in the next three years to build 45,000 houses', and the committee added in its report: 'that is to take account of the normal growth of the population and to provide houses for persons not satisfactorily housed.' Under this short-term project, 15,000 houses would be required each year. The recorded output is only two-thirds of this requirement. Taking a longer-term view of the matter, the Ministry of Works, in its 1945-46 annual report, mentioned a possible requirement of 180,000 new houses by 1960. At the time of the report, it was stated, 25,000 more houses were needed, and in the next 15 years a further 40,000 would need replacement (in the cities and boroughs alone), another 95,000 would be required to meet population increases, and a further 20,000 would be needed 'if a policy of improved housing for rural, mining and sawmilling industries' were effected. This full program would necessitate building at least 12,000 houses a year for 15 years and not merely for the five years mentioned in the 1946 budget.

"Regarded from the 15-year viewpoint of the Ministry of Works, the three-year approach of the Director of Housing Construction, or the compromise five-year objective of the Minister of Finance, the housing problem appears impossible of solution unless the annual output is considerably higher than 10,000 units. The situation has deteriorated to such an extent in recent months that fresh plans have had to be drawn up for the wholesale extension of transit housing on a semi-permanent basis, while the number of new State House applicants each month exceeds the allocation by five to one. The conclusion cannot be avoided that the Government's plans to overcome the housing shortages have proved ineffective, and that, without a more realistic approach to the question, there can be no hope of a material improvement for years to come. To laud the fact that 10,000 houses may be completed in 1947-48 without reference to the magnitude of the present and anticipated needs of the people is to give a misleading impression of progress."

South African Gold Is Required to Balance Hard Currency Imports

Union is largest producer in world, with output in 1947 of 11,197,638 ounces, valued at approximately £96,579,628—Restrictions during current year on dollar purchases unlikely—Deposits with permanent building societies at highest figure since 1938, but those in post office savings banks decline.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of nine articles on economic conditions in South Africa during the past year, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. The first appeared in the March 20th issue.)

JOHANNESBURG, January 31, 1948.—The dollar crisis in the sterling area, which became evident following the decision of the British Government to suspend the convertibility of sterling, was a severe shock to South Africa. With apparently ample supplies of foreign exchange to meet all her own requirements without restriction, it came as a distinct surprise to most South Africans that the United Kingdom and the sterling area could be in such a precarious position.

Several important facts resulted from this discovery. First of all there arose a determined effort on the part of one section of the community to force the government into some form of import control, with a view to conserving dollar exchange in particular. When it seemed evident that the government intended to take no action for the moment, the campaign then extended to attempting to encourage merchants and consumers to limit voluntarily imports from hard-currency countries with, however, little noticeable effect.

South Africa a Hard-Currency Country in Fact

The second discovery was that in fact, although not in name, South Africa was itself a hard-currency country, settling its balance of foreign payments in gold, of which she is the largest producer in the world. This naturally led to an examination of South Africa's payments situation and the discovery that, if imports continued at the extremely high rate of the past two years, this country might easily be faced with the position of having to limit purchases from dollar countries. This question became more apparent when the details of the United Kingdom Gold Loan Agreement were signed.

Under the Agreement, South Africa agreed to make a loan in gold to the United Kingdom of approximately £80,000,000 out of its existing gold reserves. The loan was to be repayable in three years and certain conditions were included for earlier repayment of part should the Union so desire or if the Union's gold reserves fell below £100,000,000.

Although there have been repeated assurances in high quarters that this loan will not prejudice South Africa's ability to continue to import her requirements freely from hard-currency countries, there are some economists who contend that the situation is even now precarious and that action should be taken at once to conserve exchange. There is one great difficulty in making a satisfactory analysis of the position, namely, the lack of up-to-date import and export statistics, without which it is almost

impossible to determine accurately the Union's trade balance. The latest South African trade figures available are for the year 1946. Although it is thought that imports during 1947 were at least equal in value to 1946, the absence of actual figures showing trends makes it impossible to see the true picture of developments during the past year.

Deficit Balance of Trade with United States and Canada

The two major hard-currency areas from which South Africa draws most of her supplies are the United States and Canada. According to United States figures, South Africa's deficit balance with that country in 1947 amounted to about £75,000,000. The deficit balance with Canada and other smaller hard-currency countries was probably about £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 for 1947. Assuming that approximately the same volume of trade continues during 1948, the total deficit trade balance with hard-currency countries will amount to nearly £100,000,000. To help offset this, however, there has been an import of hard-currency capital during the past year mainly from the United States, of about £20,000,000. If this continues during the present year, it will mean that South Africa will have to put up something in the neighbourhood of £80,000,000 or £100,000,000 in gold to balance her account with hard-currency countries. It can be anticipated, however, that some recessions in trade will take place, mainly because South Africa on the whole is now reasonably well stocked with consumer goods.

South African Holdings of Gold Declined in Past Eighteen Months

South Africa's gold holdings during the past eighteen months have shown a substantial decline as indicated in the following: End of July, 1946, £252,402,000; August, £246,025,000; September, £238,457,000; October, £237,118,000; November, £231,148,000; December, £230,681,000; January, 1947, £217,600,000; February, £209,094,000; March, £197,398,000; April, £196,142,000; May, £193,610,000; June, £187,670,000; July, £184,810,000; August, £190,331,000; September, £197,726,000; October, £197,638,000; November, £195,600,000; and December, 1947, £188,222,000.

Gold production in 1947 amounted to 11,197,638 ounces, valued at approximately £96,579,628. Unless misfortune strikes the gold industry in 1948, gold production is likely to be slightly greater than in 1947. A rough balance of the position for 1948 might therefore be:

Rough Balance of Gold Position for 1948

Gold holdings (end of 1947)	£188,222,000
Less United Kingdom gold loan	80,000,000
	£108,222,000
Probable 1948 gold production	100,000,000
Total	£208,222,000
Less minimum gold reserve necessary	100,000,000
Available reserve	£108,000,000
Probable hard currency requirements	90,000,000
Margin	£ 18,000,000

In this rough and obviously inadequate reckoning, the requirements of the sterling area trade are disregarded, since they are considered to be largely self-balancing during the current year. If this is correct and if there is no expansion during the year in purchases from hard-currency countries, it is considered that there is not much likelihood of any serious restrictions being placed during the year on dollar purchases.

6614—3½

Exchequer Receipts Increased in Past Year

Exchequer receipts from customs, excise, telegraphs and inland revenue, covering the first seven months of the financial year, totalled £75,727,819 compared with £72,223,335 for the same period in 1946. The buoyant condition of the national treasury was in keeping with the continued activity of business during the period. Despite a tendency to more caution, the volume of business was generally satisfactory during the year. The future is uncertain only to the extent of the growing feeling in some quarters that the new year will witness a devaluation in the United Kingdom pound and possibly the South African as well.

Evidence of a tightening of money was shown in the decline in both post office savings bank deposits as at September, 1947, compared with the year previous, as well as in the balance of Union Loan Certificates outstanding at these dates. On the other hand, deposits with permanent building societies stood at September, 1947, at the highest figure since 1938, since when they have recorded a steady rise.

Economy of Palestine Largely Dependent Upon Agriculture

Most important crops are wheat, barley and millet, while citrus fruits comprise principal item of export trade—United Kingdom discontinuing mandate as from May 15, 1948—Shortages of equipment have reduced efficiency of railway system—Haifa is modern, deep-water harbour.

By Trade Commissioner Service, Foreign Trade Service

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

PALESTINE occupies the most westerly portion of the Asiatic continent at the southeastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea. Its boundaries are: on the north, Syria and Lebanon; on the east, Trans-Jordan; and on the southwest, Egypt. The total land area is approximately 10,157 square miles, in addition to which there are inland water areas of 272 square miles, comprising Lake Hula, Lake Tiberias (the sea of Galilee), and a portion of the Dead Sea, which gives a total area about equal to half that of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The country may be divided into six geographical regions, comprising the following:

(1) The Maritime Plain, extending the full length of the country's Mediterranean coast;

(2) The Broad Plain of Esdraelon, extending from Haifa on the Mediterranean to the Jordan Valley and separating the hills of Galilee in the north from those of Samaria in the south;

(3) The Jordan Valley in the east, extending from the Syrian frontier to the Dead Sea;

(4) The hill region of Judea and Samaria, located between the Maritime Plain and the Jordan Valley and lying south of the plain of Esdraelon;

(5) The hills of Galilee, comprising the northern part of Palestine, between the Maritime Plain and Lake Tiberias; and

(6) The southern district of Beersheba, covering the area south of a line extending from the Mediterranean south of Gaza to the southern end of the Dead Sea. This area comprises almost half of the total area of Palestine.

MAP OF
PALESTINE
LEGEND
International Boundaries
Districts
Railways
Metal Roads
Other Roads
Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20
SYRIA
DAMASCUS
Saida
Es Sur
(Tyre)
Metulla
Tibnin
LAKE HULE
Safed
LAKE TIBERIAS
SEA OF GALILEE
Kafr Harib
Nahr Yarmuk
Acre
HAIFA
Tiberias
NORTHERN
DISTRICT
Nazareth
Jisr el Majami
El Affule
PLAIN OF ESDRAELON
Beisan
Jenin
Dera
Irbid
El Remtha
Ajlun
Sileh
PLAIN OF SHARON
Tul Karm
Samaria
Nablus
Wadi Zerka
Wadi Jozele
Petah Tikva
Ras el Ain
TEL AVIV
JAFFA
Rishon le Zion
Beit Nabala
Lydda
Ramleh
Es Salt
Amman
JERUSALEM
Jericho
Allenby Bridge
Vale of Sorek
Wadi Djamus
JERUSALEM
El Majdal
Bethlehem
Beit Jibrin
DIVISION
Wadi el Hesi
Wadi el Hammam
Wadi el Majeb
DEAD SEA
Gaza
Hebron
SOUTHERN
Masuda
Rafa
Beersheba
El Kerak
Wadi el Sheriah
DISTRICT
Es Safiye
Kurnub
El Auja
EGYPT
(SINAI)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SYRIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PALESTINE
TRANS-JORDAN
Jerusalem
CONTINUATION OF AREA SHOWN ON LARGE MAP
EGYPT
GULF OF AKABA

Transitory Climate Similar to That of Lower Egypt

Palestine has a transitory climate similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by the hills and valleys of the country. The summer is hot, but is made comfortable in most parts by daily refreshing westerly winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season, lasting from October to April, the period of maximum rainfall being from December to February.

The estimated population on September 30, 1946, was 1,866,626, distributed among religious groups as follows: 1,130,344 Moslems, 578,671 Jews, 142,289 Christians, and 15,322 other sects. During the decade 1937-46, there was an increase of almost 500,000 in population, but these figures under recent circumstances may be considerably altered.

Previous to the conquest of the country under the forces of General Allenby in 1917, Palestine was a part of the Turkish Empire, but since that date it has been administered by the United Kingdom under a mandate of the League of Nations.

United Kingdom Discontinuing Mandate

The United Kingdom has now decided to discontinue the exercise of this mandate as from May 15, 1948, and the United Nations Organization has partitioned the country into Arab and Jewish States, with Jerusalem and certain territory surrounding it as a composite area. The plan has not been put into effect and at the present moment is the cause of strife within the country.

The capital, Jerusalem, according to the census of 1943, had a population of 149,200 (96,600 Jews): Tel-Aviv (all Jews), 148,000; Haifa, 120,800; Jaffa, 90,400; Gaza, 29,300; Hebron, 22,400; Nablus, 22,900; Petah Tiqva, 18,300; Lydda, 17,000; Ramie, 14,900; Nazareth, 12,100; Tiberias, 11,700; Acre, 10,300; and Bethlehem, 8,600.

Palestine's highways before the war were well developed, judging by the standards of the Middle East, but were far from approaching those on this continent. In 1942, there were some 1,128 miles of all-weather roads, mostly asphalted, in addition to which there were 965 miles of third-class roads or seasonal tracks. Transport is of considerable importance in the country, and in 1946 there were more than 5,563 passenger cars, 6,681 trucks and 1,563 buses in operation.

Railway System Comprises Three Main Sections

Palestine's railway system comprises three main sections: (1) The standard gauge, 4 feet, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 197 miles running from Haifa to the frontier of Egypt, with branches from Lydda to Jerusalem and Jaffa, and a short branch to Petah Tiqva; (2) the Sinai Railway, 127 miles from Hafah on the southern boundary, across the Egyptian province of Sinai to Kantara on the Suez Canal; and (3) the narrow gauge Hejaz Railway, consisting of 70 miles from Haifa to Samakh in Palestine and 202 miles in Transjordan, but all operated by the Palestine Government. In 1945, the commercially operated railways transported 2,838,235 passengers and 2,279,296 tons of freight.

Expansion of the railway system is to be expected, but it will largely depend upon the willingness of the potash interests to bear a part of the construction. Shortage of railway rolling stock and the difficulty of replacing outworn equipment have considerably reduced the efficiency of the railway system.

Local Middle East air services provide communication with Cyprus, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq, while international

connecting air services are maintained with the United States, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Greece, India, the Far East and Australia. The main airports are at Lydda, Haifa and Tel-Aviv.

The principal river is the Jordan, but none of the rivers in the country is navigable.

Haifa is Modern, Well-protected, Deep-water Harbour

The principal seaport is Haifa, a well-protected modern deep-water harbour, capable of handling ships up to 35,000 tons with considerable berthing space for the direct discharge of cargo on the wharves. There are moorings along the inside of the breakwater which provide room for about twenty ships to lie at right angles to the jetty and discharge cargo into lighters. The port is equipped to handle bulk petroleum, bulk and package freight, and refrigerated shipments. There is also an entrance 600 feet wide, which gives access to an area of 300 acres of sheltered water.

Haifa is connected by rail with Jerusalem, Jaffa and Tel-Aviv, and by road with all parts of Palestine. Jaffa and Tel-Aviv are open roadsteads, and vessels must lie off-shore and discharge into lighters. These ports are equipped with a small lighter harbour where these craft may shelter while discharging cargo onto the beach. Acre and Gaza are open roadsteads with lighter service, but are small and relatively unimportant to the commerce of Palestine.

Haifa is well equipped with storage facilities, which consists of nine cargo sheds in the customs area and three or four private bonded warehouses. The refrigerated space for perishable goods is provided by the Palestine Cold Storage and Supply Company Ltd. Jaffa and Tel-Aviv have limited storage capacity in their customs areas and bonded warehouses. Tel-Aviv has refrigerated storage space.

Communication Facilities are Government Monopoly

The communication facilities within the country are a monopoly of the government, under the administration of the Postmaster General and the Department of Broadcasting. A number of radio stations serve the population, one exclusively Arab, while the other broadcasts in three languages, English, Arabic and Hebrew.

The standard of currency is the Palestine pound (£P) of 1,000 mils, equivalent to the pound sterling, which equals $4.03 Canadian currency. The disposition of foreign exchange is restricted.

Twenty local and five foreign banks operate in Palestine. The principal foreign bank is Barclays Bank, the authorized dealer for foreign currency, except that of certain Near East countries, for which the Ottoman Bank is the dealer. Most of these banks have offices in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and Haifa, although the Arab banks operate in Jaffa instead of Tel-Aviv.

There are five local insurance companies and a large number of foreign insurance companies within the country.

The metric system, adopted in 1944, is the official system and is generally employed by the commercial community.

Palestine Almost Entirely an Agricultural Country

Palestine is almost entirely an agricultural country, but within recent years there has been considerable industrial growth. Despite the fact that agriculture is the principal industry, less than half of the total land area of 6,500,000 acres is arable. Exact figures as to the total area under cultivation are not available, but estimates give it from 1,500,000 acres to slightly over 2,000,000 acres. The most important agricultural crops

are cereals, major crops being wheat, barley and millet. The production is insufficient to meet domestic requirements, necessitating the importation of considerable amounts.

Citrus Fruits—These compose the most important item in Palestine's export trade. This industry was severely curtailed during wartime, due to lack of shipping facilities and labour. Production was reduced by approximately 50 per cent and exports declined from a peak of 15,310,000 cases in 1938-39 to 160,000 cases in 1940-41. During the 1945-46 period exports rose to 4,565,468, and it is estimated that exports during the 1946-47 season will amount to 9,000,000 cases.

Olives—Olive cultivation covers 147,000 acres, but production varies considerably from year to year, depending upon weather conditions. Before the war, Palestine exported from four to six million pounds of olive oil per annum, but high domestic prices since 1946 handicapped its sale in foreign markets.

Grapes—The 1942 crop production reached a peak of 52,771 tons; it declined during the war but was not as greatly affected as was the production of citrus fruits.

Tobacco—Tobacco acreage is stated to be anywhere from 5,000 to 7,000 acres, with production estimated in 1946 to be 500 metric tons.

Livestock—Livestock raising has been limited by the amount of grazing land. Within recent years there has been an increase in population as more land was irrigated and fertility restored. Sheep, goats and cattle are the chief livestock, and in recent years the principal increase has been in cattle and sheep.

Fish—Within the last five years the catch of fish has more than doubled and in 1946 was estimated to be 3,929 metric tons.

Mineral Resources—Mineral resources and their development are limited, the more important minerals produced being potash, bromine, phosphate, salt, sulphur and cement. There are also small deposits, but of little economic importance, of chromium, copper, iron, manganese, feldspar and gypsum.

Potash and Bromine—These are secured from water of the Dead Sea. Exports in 1943 were at a maximum of 103,121 metric tons, but declined to 84,676 tons in 1945. Prewar exports of bromine averaged 534 metric tons for the period 1937-39, but from 1942 to 1946 exports were negligible.

Phosphates—Phosphate rock is found on the western shore of the Dead Sea, and about fifteen miles west of Jerusalem. These deposits are estimated to have averaged from four to fourteen million tons.

Salt—Both evaporated and rock salt are produced. Production of rock salt in 1943 amounted to 1,822 tons, while that of evaporated salt totalled 17,955 tons.

Sulphur—Sulphur production in the Middle East is relatively small, and Palestine is the only one of these countries with a yearly production of 1,000 metric tons.

Cement—The domestic production has shown a gradual increase from 59,165 metric tons in 1928 to 166,804 tons in 1943. The present rate of production is sufficient to meet the prewar level of consumption.

Trade Restrictions in Bizonal Area Relaxed to Facilitate Exports

German manufacturers permitted to conclude contracts up to $10,000 without prior approval by Agency or Land Economics Ministry—Dollar list prices to be established by exporter—"Open-end" licences valid for six months.

By D. W. Jackson, Canadian Economic Representative

FRANKFURT, February 24, 1948.—Trade restrictions in the combined British and American zones of Germany have been relaxed in an effort to facilitate export procedure and transfer responsibility from the military government to the exporter and foreign buyer. The Joint Export-Import Agency has announced that, effective February 10, 1948, manufacturers in these two zones will be granted "open-end" licences that will permit the conclusion of contracts up to $10,000 without the prior approval of each transaction by the Agency or the Land Economics Ministry. As a result, it is hoped that German manufacturers will be in a position to increase their sales of seasonal products to small buyers.

The establishment of letters of credit for sales under "open-end" contracts will not be required by the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA), in order that financial burdens on foreign buyers may be minimized. However, the exporter may require letters of credit at his own discretion. When a letter of credit is waived, the foreign buyer will be required to advise the exporter in writing or by cable that arrangements have been made for payment to an appropriate account of the British and American Governments immediately against presentation of the invoice and shipping documents to the designated bank of the buyer. Invoices and shipping documents will be forwarded to the buyer's bank by the Foreign Trade Bank through which the seller does business. If a letter of credit is required by the German supplier, the regular JEIA procedure for establishment of such letters of credit, payment and invoicing must be followed.

Prices Must Conform to List Prices

All the other terms of contract may be agreed upon directly between the German exporter and the buyer, in accordance with practices of the trade. Prices, however, must conform to list prices established by each exporter for his export goods prior to receiving an "open-end" licence, and the provisions of JEIA export regulations must be observed.

Sales may be concluded on the basis of a written order by the buyer and acceptance by the seller and a confirmation that an import licence has been issued by the government of the buyer's country. Buyers in those countries where import licences are not required must submit a written statement to that effect to the German supplier.

To facilitate price negotiations between buyers and sellers, each exporter must establish dollar list prices for the goods he expects to export under an "open-end" licence. The German seller will submit these dollar prices for approval by the Land Economics Ministry and the JEIA Branch Office prior to being granted an "open-end" licence. The dollar prices may be converted into other foreign exchange prices by the German seller at agreed rates of exchange established in trade agreements entered into with the buyer's country. Any reductions of these dollar list prices must be approved by the Land Economics Ministry and the JEIA Branch Office.

6614—4

Licences Valid for Six Months

Any exporter wishing to operate under this new procedure must file an application for an "open-end" export licence, together with the above-mentioned price lists, with his Laender Economics Ministry. The "open-end" licence is valid for six months, subject to renewal by the issuing JEIA Branch Office. Upon receipt of an "open-end" licence, the exporter must file one copy with the customs office which will check his shipments.

The exporter may at any time add new exports to the list of goods which may be exported under his "open-end" licence. Such additions must be approved by the Land Economics Ministry and the JEIA Branch Office.

Guadeloupe and Martinique Made Economic Progress Last Year

French islands of the Caribbean exported some 65,000 tons of sugar and 30,000,000 litres of rum, while shipments of bananas totalled 40,000 tons—Purchasing power provided by principal products approximately $50,000,000—Islands, with French Guiana, now Departments of France.

By G. A. Boyd, Hon. Commercial Agent for Canada in Guadeloupe

POINTE-A-PITRE, February 12, 1948.—Guadeloupe and Martinique experienced substantial economic and political improvements during the past year, while the value of production increased. That of sugar was about 85,000 tons, of which 65,000 tons were exported. The balance was consumed as such or used in the manufacture of preserves, soft drinks, liquors and chocolate. The total value was Frs.1,550 million, or about $13,000,000. Rum production was about 45,000,000 litres, of which 30,000,000 were exported. The total value was Frs.1,600 million, or approximately the same as for sugar.

Production of bananas was much greater than in 1946, amounting to 30,000 tons for Guadeloupe and 20,000 tons for Martinique. Of the aggregate, 40,000 tons were exported and 10,000 tons used in the manufacture of banana preserves. The value of the exports was Frs.1,200 million, or about $10,000,000.

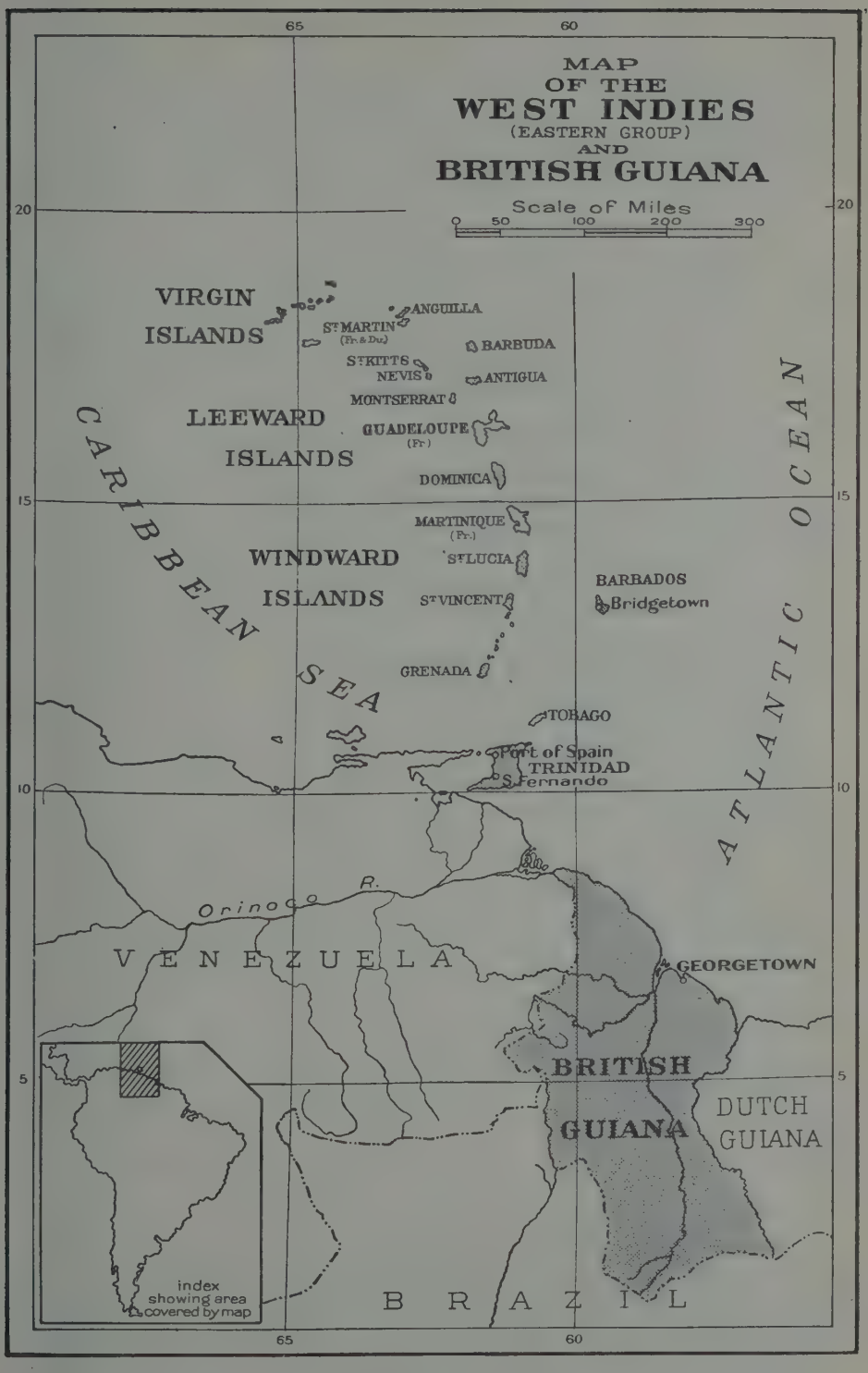
There was a marked reduction in the production of coffee, cocoa and vanilla, a factor solely attributable to the comparatively low price, which made it unprofitable to garner the fruit. The total value is estimated at about $1,000,000.

Manufacture of Preserves from Local Fruit Expanded

The manufacture of preserves from local fruit, especially bananas, oranges, guavas and mangoes expanded very considerably in 1947. Total production was 13,000 tons valued at about Frs.1,300,000,000, slightly in excess of the value of fresh bananas.

The manufacture of liqueurs also underwent considerable development and the value of exports attained about Frs.150,000,000, or slightly more than $1,000,000.

In terms of purchasing power, therefore, the principal products of Guadeloupe and Martinique attained a value of approximately Frs.5,900,000,000, or roughly $50,000,000.


MAP
OF THE
WEST INDIES
(EASTERN GROUP)
AND
BRITISH GUIANA
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300
65
60
20
15
10
5
VIRGIN ISLANDS
ANGUILLA
St MARTIN (Fr. & Du.)
BARBUDA
St KITTS
NEVIS
ANTIGUA
MONTSERRAT
LEEWARD ISLANDS
GUADELOUPE (Fr.)
DOMINICA
MARTINIQUE (Fr.)
WINDWARD ISLANDS
St LUCIA
St VINCENT
GRENADA
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
TOBAGO
Port of Spain
TRINIDAD
S. Fernando
Orinoco R.
VENEZUELA
GEORGETOWN
BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH GUIANA
BRAZIL
index showing area covered by map

6614—4½

Imports on a Higher Level in Past Year

Imports were on a higher level in 1947 than 1946. They consisted chiefly of consumer goods, principally foodstuffs, but there was also improvement in the purchase of capital and semi-capital goods. Stores are therefore rather more plentifully stocked than a year ago. This can be attributed to the increased ability of France to supply local needs. A great many commodities are still in very short supply, however, and there is apparently no immediate prospect of filling the shortage. This is particularly true of clothing and drygoods, light hardware and builders' supplies, lumber and cement.

There were no strikes of major importance in 1947. Labour continues to be paid on a relatively high level and production costs are correspondingly high, especially because of the comparatively low return per unit employed. Labour unions are very powerful and their demands, however exaggerated, are usually met, lest the very existence of the various activities in which they are employed be compromised.

Colonies Are Now Departments of France

Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana are now officially Departments of France, with a prefect, instead of governor, as chief executive officer. However, for fiscal purposes nothing has as yet been changed from the former colonial status. It is becoming increasingly evident that, when the new regime is in full operation, local taxation will be on a very much higher level than heretofore. Realizing this, the local legislature, which had been in the van of agitation for assimilation, has now taken the lead in petitioning France to revert to colonial status. Apparently there is not much chance of their efforts meeting with success.

Following the example of the mother country, the local municipal elections held in October marked a recession in communist influence in local political circles.

Despite the high cost and great scarcity of materials, new building was much greater in 1947 than in 1946. The housing shortage is still very acute and no improvement is in sight. Real estate prices have soared, due to the lack of confidence in the stability of the franc and the anxiety therefore to convert cash or cash balances into tangibles at any price.

Generally speaking, the French West Indies can be said to be going through a period of prosperity. Prospects for 1948 are that products will fetch even higher prices than in 1947, but the net result in actual wealth will, of course, show no improvement because of the lower purchasing power of the franc.

Living costs are high and continuing to mount, so that it is inevitable that demands for higher wages will be made, just at the approach of grinding, with consequent delay in commencing operations, pending settlement of differences between employers and labour on this critical perennial issue.

Raw Cotton Sheets Produced in Australia

First cotton sheets ever made in Australia from raw cotton will leave the production line of a South Australian mill this month. They should be on sale by June. Plant valued at $1,600,000 has been installed at the mill, which will produce 1,000,000 yards of sheeting a year. Unrest in Pakistan, main source of raw cotton supplies, has made it difficult to get raw material for the works. (From *Australian News,* issued by the Office of the Australian High Commissioner, Ottawa.)

Currency Circulation in India Greatly Reduced Last Year

Decline amounted to Rs.480,000,000 between May and August, compared with reductions of Rs.200,000,000 in preceding quarter and Rs.500,000,000 in corresponding period of 1946—Sterling securities in issue department of Reserve Bank unchanged—Trade demand for finance remained slack.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last of three articles on economic conditions in India, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. The first two appeared in the February 21st and March 6th issues.)

BOMBAY, December 24, 1947.—Currency circulation in India was substantially reduced between last May and August, though this is recognized as a slack season, owing to the monsoon. The circulation declined by Rs.480,000,000 to a total of Rs.11,740,000,000 compared with a reduction of Rs.200,000,000 in the preceding quarter and of Rs.500,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1946. Sterling securities in the issue department of the Reserve Bank remained unchanged at Rs.11,350,000,000, but the total note issue increased by Rs.70,000,000, which corresponds to the amount of rupee coin returned to the bank. Notes held in the banking department increased by Rs.550,000,000, from Rs.400,000,000 to Rs.900,000,000, representing the aggregate withdrawal of legal tender from circulation.

The substantial cut in currency, occurring during a period of seasonal depression of trade, would at first sight suggest that the currency position has now come to be determined solely by the requirements of domestic markets for finance. That this is not altogether so would become clear, however, if attention is directed to the operations of the banking department, which show the process by which currency notes were acquired by the bank.

Depletion of Sterling Resources Rapid in Past Year

In the first place, the depletion of India's sterling resources, which had been proceeding at a rapid pace for over a year, was greatest in the quarter under review, when "balances held abroad" met with a reduction of Rs.490,000,000 to Rs.3,870,000,000. In addition to purchases of food grains in world markets, an excess of private imports over exports is believed to have contributed to the loss of foreign exchange. The close proximity of the two figures—balances held abroad being lower by Rs.490,000,000 and currency circulation by Rs.480,000,000—might be taken to mean that the first accounts entirely for the second. If for convenience's sake that is assumed to be so, the next step would be to find an explanation for the increase in the balances deposited by commercial banks with the Reserve Bank. During the period this increase was of the order of Rs.230,000,000, which is natural in view of the lower demand for funds internally. It has to be noted that this normal deflationary factor had to be countered in full in order to prevent an even larger reduction of currency circulation than that which actually took place. This was done primarily by the open market operations of the bank. During the period the bank went on steadily adding to its investment portfolio, aggregate purchases over the period being of Rs.170,000,000 to Rs.870,000,000.

Another noteworthy feature is that, despite favourable seasonal factors, the central government had to draw upon its balances kept with the bank to the extent of Rs.100,000,000, as against a net deposit of Rs.280,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1946. Presumably, the withdrawal of balances reflects the increased expenditure which the government had to incur for the administration of disturbed areas. At the end of August, government balances stood at Rs.3,690,000,000. The fall in government balances was, however, offset by an increase of about the same magnitude in "other deposits", i.e., those held by semi-governmental bodies like municipalities.

Trade Demand for Finance Remained Slack

In many respects the period under review saw a continuation of the monetary trends observed during the preceding period. Trade demand for finance remained slack and funds tended to accumulate with banks. Even so, there was no slashing of money rates as might be expected if banks were to be keener on finding short-term employment for their resources. Although there was not any appreciable stringency in the inter-bank call money section, the price for overnight accommodation remained steady at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Calcutta and between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in Bombay. The rates which the bigger banks in Bombay offered for fixed deposits of three months and six months continued at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent respectively, but the amounts placed at these rates continued to shrink.

Flight of short-term capital from India, which had been on a substantial scale in June, was kept up in the first fortnight of July, the object presumably being the same, viz., to execute the transfer before sterling balances got blocked on July 15. Tightening of regulations on the remittance of capital to sterling area countries, however, put a speedy end to it. This was followed by a large inward movement of funds in August when the Reserve Bank made a net purchase of Rs.250,000,000 worth of sterling from the exchange banks, as against net sales of about Rs.180,000,000 in each of the three previous months. The inward flow is believed to be largely of the nature of repatriation of some of the previously transferred capital, which arose out of the realization that there was little to be gained by keeping funds in London. Even if such repatriation ceases in future, however, it is evident that the period of large-sized remittances, which set in soon after the cessation of hostilities, has come to a close for the time being. The break really came in April when, with the import control made stringent, there was a new inflow of Rs.65,000,000 from the sterling area. But the restriction on remittances deprives the exchange markets of one sphere of brisk activity, for in other lines of business the markets have tended to remain dull and the period under review was no exception in this regard.

Demand Liabilities of Scheduled Banks Sharply Increased

Deposit of funds on current account by business houses, which is associated with seasonal restriction of trading activity, was the principal feature of banking trends in the period under review. Demand liabilities of scheduled banks, which had been going down since November, 1946, registered a smart increase of Rs.320,000,000 to Rs.6,990,000,000, although this compares unfavourably with the increase of Rs.390,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1946. The movement of fixed deposits displays more interesting features. Ever since the end of 1942, the fixed liabilities of banks had maintained a consistently upward trend which was interpreted as a general lowering of the liquidity preference of firms and

individuals. Recently, however, this trend has been opposed by a steady diminution in the free reserves available with industrial and trading concerns. This exerted a pressure on the fixed deposit liabilities of banks, which stopped expanding in March, 1947, and, in the period under review, a moderate reduction.

Bank Loans and Advances Curtailed

The reduced scale of trade demand for finance in the period was reflected in the curtailment of banks' loans and advances. The aggregate volume of loans granted and bills discounted was reduced by Rs.140,000,000 to stand at Rs.4,180 million, as against the reduction of Rs.560,000,000 in the preceding period. Since trade demand is not likely to have been worse in the earlier period, the large difference in the two figures has to be explained by the liquidity conditions of the banks themselves. In the period under review their position in this respect was eased by an increase in the funds deposited on current account with them. In the preceding period, banks called in commercial loans on a considerable scale with the chief object of strengthening their reserves, the fall in their deposit liabilities being incidental to this main operation. In other words, it would appear that the reduction in outstanding loans was largely automatic in the period under review, while in the earlier period it was induced at the banks' own initiative.

The curtailment of lending activity in recent months has brought down considerably the ratio of the sum of outstanding loans and bills to deposit liabilities. In August the lowest ratio for the year was reached at 41·3 per cent, as compared with 44·1 per cent in May and 47 per

cent in March. The present position, however, compares favourably with that obtaining in the corresponding period of the previous year, when the ratio ranged between 37·0 and 38·8 per cent.

The increase in deposits in combination with the repayment of commercial loans made substantial additions to the investible funds available with banks. These were employed in the first instance for a further strengthening of the liquidity position of the banks and secondly for purchase of securities. Beside adding to their liquid reserves, scheduled banks are estimated to have invested about Rs.250,000,000 in the readily mobilizable asset of gilt-edged securities, as compared with an investment of less than Rs.50,000,000 in the previous period. Together with official assistance, the support lent by banks brought about some improvement in the tone of the gilt-edged market in the latter half of the quarter under review, which may be contrasted with the steady deterioration experienced during the preceding four months.

National Debt of United States Further Reduced in Past Year

Lower turnover on stock exchanges and in the investment banking field—Bank reserves and deposits higher—All types of financing for new capital and refunding purposes showed increase—Upward trend in expenditures for new plant and equipment continued.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of articles on economic conditions in the United States, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. The first four were published in the February 28th, March 6th, March 13th and March 20th issues.)

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1948.—The national debt of the United States was further reduced during the past year, as a result of the decrease in government expenditures and an increase in cash receipts. The Federal Reserve Board reported increases in excess revenues, demand deposits and loans and investments as compared with 1946. New financing exceeded that of the preceding year, and larger expenditures were made for new plant and equipment. The turnover in stocks traded was the smallest in five years, and 1947 was also a poor year in the investment banking field. An increase in the flow of gold to the United States resulted from Great Britain's shortage of United States dollars and restricted convertibility of sterling balances.

Government Cash Receipts Exceeded Expenditures

Federal Government cash payments in 1947 were estimated at $41,300,000,000 as compared with $45,300,000,000 in 1946, a decline of $4,000,000,000. Government cash receipts were at a record peacetime level of $46,900,000,000 as against $45,500,000,000 in the previous year. The excess of cash receipts for 1947 amounted to approximately $5,500,000,000 and was used primarily to reduce the volume of federal debt held by the banks. Total bank holdings of federal securities were under $92,000,000,000 at the close of the year, which is $25,000,000,000 below the peak figure recorded for February, 1946, and more than $6,000,000,000 below holdings at the end of 1946. The gross

national debt is placed at $257,000,000,000 as compared with the high of $279,800,000,000 on February 28, 1946, a decrease of $22,800,000,000.

Bank Reserves and Deposits Higher

The December, 1947, average of excess reserves of the Federal Reserve System was estimated at $987,000,000 as compared with the December, 1946, average of $900,000,000. Demand deposits of the member banks averaged $93,914,000,000 as against the December, 1946, average of $78,920,000,000. The December average of loans and investments amounted to $97,773,000,000 as compared to the December, 1946, average of $96,362,000,000, an increase of $1,400,000,000. The gain was accounted for by an increase in loans, which rose from $26,696,000,000 in December, 1946, to $32,585,000,000 in December, 1947. On the other hand, investments declined from $69,666,000,000 to $65,188,000,000 in December, 1947. Of the total investments, $57,902,000,000 was accounted for by government investments as compared with investments of $63,042,000,000 in December, 1946.

Upward Trend in New Financing

Total financing for new capital and for refunding purposes in 1947 is estimated at $9,606,000,000 as compared with $8,646,000,000 in 1946, a gain of 11 per cent. Of the total new securities offered, $7,446,000,000 was for new financing and $2,160,000,000 for refunding. In the previous year new financing accounted for $4,648,000,000, and refunding for $3,968,000,000.

Corporate financing for 1947 is estimated at $6,234,000,000, of which $4,714,000,000 was for new capital and $1,519,000,000 for refunding. In the previous year corporate financing totalled $6,549,000,000, of which $3,556,000,000 was for new capital and $2,953,000,000 for refunding purposes. While there was a decline in the amount of corporate financing during the past year, it was accompanied by an increase in federal, state, and municipal government financing from $2,097,000,000 in 1946 to $3,372,000,000. Foreign government financing for the year totalled $237,000,000, of which $60,000,000 was for new capital and $177,000,000 for refunding capital. In the previous year, foreign government financing amounted to $115,000,000, of which $10,000,000 was for new capital and $105,000,000 for refunding.

Record Outlays for New Plant and Equipment

Capital outlays for new plant and equipment continued the upward trend which began at the end of the war and reached a new high in 1947 estimated at $15,680,000,000; this was an increase of 30 per cent over the 1946 total of $12,040,000,000. Compared with prewar figures, expenditures in 1947 were some 90 per cent higher than in 1941 and 70 per cent above the 1929 total. Increased costs were a major factor in the United States, as elsewhere, in 1947. The manufacturing industry expenditures, at $7,210,000,000, were 22 per cent in excess of the 1946 total of $5,910,000,000 and accounted for almost half of the 1947 outlay. Commercial and miscellaneous groups spent $4,190,000,000, and the electric and gas utilities were credited with expenditures of $1,820,000,000.

Improper packing, besides annoying the importer, may add to customer's fines or extra expense which the shipper may be called upon to bear. *(See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 19.)*

Canadian Exports, by Areas

Geographic Areas	February			January—February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	27·6	45·9	52·6	62·0	97·5	118·1
America	1·4	7·0	5·6	3·2	18·0	17·0
Africa	1·8	6·6	4·3	3·1	13·7	9·1
Asia	1·0	3·4	3·1	1·6	7·4	6·7
Oceania	3·4	6·0	4·5	7·8	11·3	7·6
Total British Countries	35·1	68·9	70·0	77·7	147·9	158·5
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions	16·9	69·8	95·2	37·0	149·5	200·7
Latin America	1·5	10·9	9·5	2·8	25·9	17·4
Europe	3·7	22·4	25·9	7·1	45·6	52·4
Other Foreign	2·6	7·5	7·6	5·4	19·3	14·6
Total Foreign Countries	24·5	110·6	138·3	52·3	240·3	285·1
Total Domestic Exports	59·6	179·5	208·3	129·9	388·1	443·7

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	27,345	44,871	51,660	60,915	95,336	116,608
Eire	206	538	607	1,005	1,043	1,081
Gibraltar	.....	34	.....	.....	79	.....
Malta	27	503	322	100	1,048	392
Total Europe	27,578	45,946	52,589	62,020	97,506	118,081
America:						
Newfoundland	359	2,314	2,510	884	6,589	6,443
Bermuda	92	245	278	194	765	656
Barbados	65	429	214	159	1,142	844
Jamaica	431	1,050	511	797	2,325	2,652
Trinidad and Tobago	231	1,630	957	575	3,746	3,209
Bahamas	144	233	266	333	694	710
Leeward and Windward Islands		397	311		1,037	848
British Honduras	19	33	26	41	206	161
British Guiana	93	685	478	200	1,502	1,388
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total America	1,434	7,016	5,551	3,183	18,006	16,971
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,668	70	2	2,544	86	12
Union of South Africa		5,721	3,216		11,895	7,345
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		1	.....
Southern Rhodesia	81	401	154	173	767	288
Gambia	.....	2	.....	2	16	6
Gold Coast	2	68	202	7	162	328
Nigeria	4	67	59	11	156	137
Sierra Leone	5	69	290	28	175	351
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
British Sudan	1	33	11	186	33	12
British East Africa	63	139	355	147	397	654
Total Africa	1,824	6,570	4,289	3,098	13,690	9,133

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries—*Con.*	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	373	1,171	1,804	584	3,388	3,459
Pakistan			31			40
Burma*	28	4	.....	33	184	.....
Ceylon	20	223	83	38	350	262
Aden	10	11	31	14	28	67
British Malaya	321	443	493	656	1,142	1,023
Other British East Indies	1	2	.....	1	6	.....
Hong Kong	92	374	550	230	753	1,510
Palestine	7	1,230	111	18	1,545	352
Total Asia	852	3,458	3,103	1,574	7,396	6,713
Oceania:						
Australia	2,429	4,722	2,720	5,585	9,084	4,733
New Zealand	952	1,158	1,743	2,108	2,005	2,764
Fiji	14	71	20	79	162	143
Other Oceania	.....	.....	.....	11	5	4
Total Oceania	3,395	5,951	4,483	7,783	11,256	7,644
Total British Countries	35,086	68,938	70,014	77,659	147,854	158,544
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	16,792	69,396	94,816	36,835	148,849	199,815
Alaska	2	39	14	8	78	26
American Virgin Islands	3	15	17	5	29	21
Guam	.....	.....	68	3	.....	111
Hawaii	50	52	187	130	76	466
Puerto Rico	17	283	130	27	462	248
Total United States and Possessions	16,864	69,785	95,232	37,008	149,494	200,687
Latin America:						
Argentina	451	3,760	1,860	605	8,948	3,288
Bolivia	10	63	38	16	127	105
Brazil	242	2,352	2,259	538	4,133	3,710
Chile	54	262	238	110	565	396
Colombia	85	832	810	167	2,025	1,620
Costa Rica	9	96	87	20	413	178
Cuba	90	426	817	174	1,282	1,700
Dominican Republic	55	203	213	62	355	334
Ecuador	6	146	121	9	420	190
Guatemala	8	230	108	14	518	196
Haiti	11	226	228	15	450	289
Honduras	3	30	1 31	18	1 112	83
Mexico	209	776	,230	436	,532	2,248
Nicaragua	2	80	26	4	165	55
Panama	31	74	168	63	335	366
Paraguay	1	13	24	3	1 28	31
Peru	68	205	155	168	,309	435
Salvador	7	41	105	11	195	157
Uruguay	17	146	96	71	514	314
Venezuela	129	936	913	250	2,527	1,712
Total Latin America	1,488	10,897	9,527	2,754	25,953	17,407
Europe:						
Albania	.....	.....	9	2	23	25
Austria	3	30	957	6	357	1,428
Belgium	366	4,161	4,731	769	5,936	6,339
Bulgaria	.....	1	44	.....	9	92

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Con.*	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Con.						
Czechoslovakia	163	574	2,060	223	1,161	4,350
Denmark	16	41	166	65	120	293
Estonia						
Finland	29	29	139	46	80	395
France	436	5,395	4,186	1,305	12,836	12,670
Germany	1,141	576	653	1,785	860	1,497
Greece	1	360	2,329	1	1,296	3,139
Hungary		1	142		12	337
Iceland		212		1	377	78
Italy	17	2,010	3,448	101	2,628	6,206
Latvia	23			25		
Lithuania						
Netherlands	601	3,983	2,721	1,401	7,546	4,968
Norway	325	745	1,163	679	2,473	4,042
Poland	25	1,479	743	76	2,745	1,005
Portugal	5	212	180	21	641	532
Azores and Madeira		14	9		44	33
Roumania		4	5	16	4	95
Soviet Union	168	736		168	1,265	43
Spain		215	81		274	89
Sweden	283	276	167	329	1,474	908
Switzerland	10	1,036	1,831	95	1,297	3,530
Yugoslavia		283	142	1	2,122	309
Total Europe	3,612	22,373	25,906	7,115	45,580	52,403
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia		5	9		17	13
Afghanistan						4
Belgian Congo	4	71	124	26	199	260
Burma*			34			52
China	104	3,314	2,565	243	7,625	6,265
Greenland		4	21		33	23
Egypt	23	1,082	2,148	39	2,422	2,163
French Africa	7	153	384	15	477	827
French East Indies	3	523	26	5	531	47
French Guiana		11	34		13	49
French Oceania	2	17	6	15	21	9
French West Indies	7	105	150	12	319	162
Madagascar			168	1	2	194
St. Pierre and Miquelon	11	23	73	22	67	208
Iraq	6	17	72	11	42	81
Tripoli		2			2	1
Other Italian Africa						
Japan	2,058	1	33	4,201	372	541
Korea						9
Liberia	2	4	10	3	21	13
Morocco	3	41	38	6	217	83
Netherlands East Indies	44	542	155	109	1,134	766
Netherlands Guiana	4	27	85	6	70	153
Netherlands West Indies	12	186	142	29	258	340
Iran	16	28	76	17	99	118
Philippine Islands	146	948	1,032	287	4,233	1,780
Portuguese Africa	109	148	107	318	371	278
Portuguese Asia		1	6		1	16
Siam	2	78	12	4	84	34
Canary Islands		27	10		33	12
Spanish Africa						
Syria	3	86	20	11	160	53
Turkey		68	47		442	64
Total Other Foreign	2,566	7,512	7,587	5,380	19,265	14,618
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	24,533	110,567	138,255	52,259	240,290	285,110
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	59,619	179,505	208,269	129,919	388,144	443,654

*See British Countries prior to 1948.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodity	February			January—February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	11·4	39·9	39·7	29·5	96·8	93·0
Animals and Animal Products	8·6	26·1	33·5	20·5	54·6	70·1
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0·8	2·6	2·7	1·8	5·9	6·1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	13·4	59·4	67·4	28·3	118·3	139·5
Iron and Products	6·0	20·1	20·2	11·6	41·5	39·4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	15·0	16·4	28·3	29·6	38·9	59·7
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1·4	4·3	4·9	3·1	9·7	11·1
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·6	5·1	5·8	3·0	11·7	13·0
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·3	5·7	5·9	2·6	10·6	11·8
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	59·6	179·5	208·3	129·9	388·1	443·7
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	968	1,762	371	2,143	3,568	703
Vegetables	168	1,078	903	358	2,172	1,935
Wheat	3,690	12,973	13,749	12,612	35,743	33,018
Grains, other	695	1,694	4,052	1,703	4,870	10,325
Flour of wheat	1,567	12,273	8,153	3,259	26,010	18,761
Farinaceous products, other	835	1,212	1,796	1,737	2,955	3,275
Sugar and products	56	299	120	105	806	383
Alcoholic beverages	702	1,707	2,120	1,758	4,756	4,569
Vegetable fats and oils	14	686	535	25	1,469	1,273
Rubber and products	859	1,711	2,356	2,024	4,929	5,129
Seeds	312	2,365	3,097	668	5,059	9,075
Tobacco	1,341	1,316	1,359	2,625	2,303	2,168
Vegetable products, other	194	843	1,074	430	2,209	2,369
Total	11,400	39,917	39,684	29,449	96,849	92,983
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	520	629	1,139	988	1,437	2,476
Other animals, living	109	51	587	232	150	1,252
Fish and fishery products	1,780	5,737	9,687	4,317	13,291	18,186
Furs and products	2,071	2,633	2,173	5,678	5,787	6,086
Leather and products	441	1,581	1,240	768	3,461	3,136
Bacon and hams	2,479	3,463	6,428	5,780	8,156	13,870
Meats, other	422	6,802	4,953	838	13,892	10,672
Cheese	71	13	83	134	480	1,394
Milk products, other	239	545	621	494	1,238	1,453
Eggs, shell and processed	16	3,953	4,747	28	5,167	8,311
Animal products, other	462	709	1,830	1,234	1,568	3,289
Total	8,610	26,117	33,488	20,493	54,626	70,124
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products	151	572	694	397	1,315	1,580
Flax, hemp and jute products	6	64	130	14	114	250
Wool and products	115	491	446	221	1,181	965
Artificial silk and products	143	513	666	335	1,279	1,487
Textile products, other	414	973	788	796	1,990	1,769
Total	830	2,613	2,724	1,763	5,879	6,050
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	2,300	15,676	15,441	4,787	28,701	32,371
Pulpwood	562	1,837	2,678	1,229	3,961	5,465
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,255	5,874	6,408	2,715	9,687	12,191
Wood pulp	2,390	11,202	14,752	4,540	23,118	30,013
Manufactured wood, other	175	416	442	551	980	1,030
Newsprint paper	5,965	21,933	24,933	12,781	46,846	52,806
Paper, other	726	2,091	2,396	1,619	4,186	4,973
Books and printed matter	57	330	339	122	818	668
Total	13,429	59,360	67,389	28,345	118,298	139,516
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Ferro-alloys	115	1,359	1,819	273	2,665	3,667
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	274	519	96	879	757	260

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodity	February			January—February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products—Conc.						
Rolling mill products	352	849	1,930	434	1,205	2,953
Locomotives and parts	.....	3,472	1,551	.....	5,157	1,553
Farm machinery and implements	876	2,712	5,403	1,644	4,912	10,870
Hardware and cutlery	280	429	395	374	880	830
Machinery (except farm)	705	1,361	2,960	1,692	3,858	7,218
Automobiles, freight	945	4,547	743	1,812	10,862	1,340
Automobiles, passenger	1,843	1,944	1,620	2,947	4,682	3,275
Automobile parts	233	1,361	1,360	608	3,307	2,837
Railway cars and parts	2	12	2	9	48	13
Iron products, other	381	1,521	2,278	900	3,175	4,585
Total	6,007	20,088	20,158	11,572	41,513	39,400
Non-ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	2,699	2,028	8,803	3,450	5,080	16,337
Brass and products	63	254	677	157	538	1,026
Copper and products	3,145	2,797	6,970	7,096	6,289	13,510
Lead and products	568	1,564	1,066	1,512	3,376	3,584
Nickel	5,475	4,241	5,223	11,054	9,349	13,239
Precious metals, except gold	1,600	2,120	2,181	3,290	4,580	4,416
Zinc and products	963	1,712	1,364	2,008	5,746	3,267
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	327	1,150	1,197	648	2,569	2,633
Non-ferrous products, other	201	566	802	399	1,360	1,640
Total	15,041	16,433	28,281	29,614	38,887	59,651
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products	536	1,778	2,666	1,229	3,928	5,399
Coal	143	251	94	337	719	967
Petroleum and products	15	249	475	35	994	1,071
Abrasives, artificial, crude	406	1,008	855	782	2,194	1,738
Non-metallic products, other	302	984	768	702	1,906	1,895
Total	1,402	4,270	4,857	3,085	9,740	11,069
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	76	273	391	173	541	800
Medicinal preparations	88	237	434	178	653	751
Fertilizers	744	2,216	2,731	1,248	5,363	6,235
Paints and varnishes	87	366	408	161	895	885
Calcium compounds	48	98	243	83	198	480
Soda and sodium compounds	284	408	242	573	792	603
Chemical products, other	274	1,456	1,335	580	3,283	3,290
Total	1,600	5,053	5,784	2,997	11,724	13,043
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods	10	117	40	21	262	96
Films	320	133	380	561	391	628
Ships and vessels	.....	1,991	1,417	50	2,469	3,462
Aircraft and parts	70	717	1,195	102	1,508	1,927
Electrical energy	343	311	368	777	763	730
Miscellaneous consumer goods	175	873	379	332	1,721	713
Miscellaneous, other	237	618	491	453	1,366	1,405
Donations and gifts	.....	177	968	.....	609	1,418
Non-commercial articles	146	717	667	304	1,539	1,438
Total	1,300	5,654	5,905	2,601	10,628	11,817

Large Bauxite Deposit Discovered in New South Wales

Large quantities of bauxite, used in the production of aluminum, have been discovered at Inverell in New South Wales. The deposit may be the largest of its kind in Australia and experts state that it is of good commercial standard. One report states that a million tons have been uncovered. (From *Australian News*, issued by the Office of the Australian High Commissioner, Ottawa.)

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Brazilian Exchange Regulations Regarding Payments Amended

Rio de Janeiro, February 19, 1948.—(FTS)—Exchange for payments of imports into Brazil will only be furnished in the currency which, under the present exchange regulations, is applicable to the country indicated in the respective invoices or the country of origin of the goods, according to instructions issued on February 2 by the Brazilian Banking Control Authority. This means, in effect, that goods originating in the sterling area, or in any other country with which exchange operations are conducted in compensation or restricted currency, may only be paid for in the currency applicable to their country of origin, even if they have been shipped to Brazil from a hard-currency country, such as Canada, or sold by an exporter domiciled in a hard-currency country. Merchandise of United Kingdom or other sterling area origin shipped to Brazil from Canada may not, therefore, be paid for in United States currency.

Singapore and Malayan Union Announce Import Policy for Canada

Singapore, March 18, 1948.—(FTS)—The Registrar of Imports and Exports for British Malaya announced in the press that applications for import licences on imports from Canada will now be considered for all commodities, including foodstuffs with the exception of the items listed in Appendices A and B of the *Malayan Import Guide*, published February 17,

---

Canada—S.S. *Mont Alta*, formerly the *Sunalta Park*, loading in Montreal for the Mediterranean. She is a sister ship of the S.S. *Mont Clair*, formerly the S.S. *Fort Clatsop*, aboard which a reception was given last month in Genoa by the Canadian Minister to Italy.

1948, or goods programmed by the Ministry of Food. Applications accompanied by local records or, if not available, manufacturer's letters as evidence of Canadian trade during 1938 should be submitted to the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, before noon, March 31.

The *Malayan Import Guide* of February 17, 1948, to which reference is made above, is, with a few minor changes, the same as the statement of policy regarding imports from hard-currency sources announced by the Acting Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, on October 2, 1947. (*Foreign Trade*, November 8, 1947, page 875. Paragraphs 2 and 3 refer to Appendices A and B respectively.)

The complete text of the *Malayan Import Guide* is on file in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

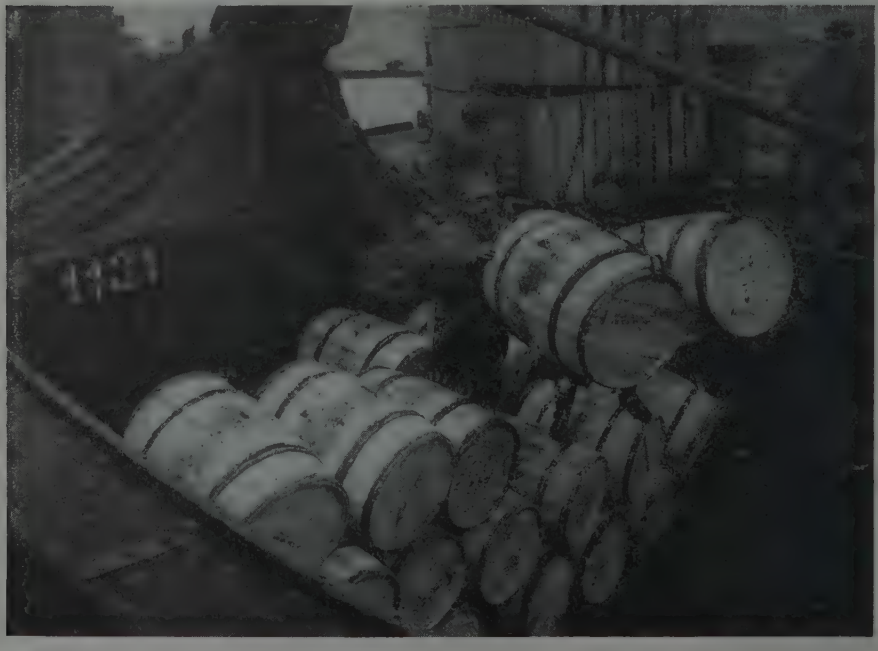
Value of Import Licences Must Not be Exceeded for Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, March 12, 1948.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Controller of Imports and Exports has announced that the dollar value of import licences for shipments to Trinidad must not be exceeded as the increase will not be approved.

Snythetic-Rubber Scrap Placed on Free List by United States

Washington, March 10, 1948.—(FTS)—An Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1948, amends paragraph 1697 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of synthetic-rubber scrap.

Genoa—Canadian relief supplies for the Italian people being unloaded. Some 2,500 tons of canned herring from British Columbia were received at the same time.



Egyptian Import Control Regulations Modified by Certain Policy Changes

Restrictions, relaxed in January in favour of imports from sterling area, extended to 29 other countries providing trade on sterling basis —Non-essential commodities subject to quota system.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Trade Commissioner

CAIRO, February 19, 1948.—(FTS)—Since the announcement early in January of the relaxation of Egyptian Import Control regulations in favour of imports from the sterling area, certain modifications have been made in the original policy, the most important of which is the extension of the relaxations to 29 countries of Europe and Asia, outside the sterling area, provided these countries will trade with Egypt on a sterling basis. As policy and regulations now appear to be fixed for 1948, a summary will be of interest.

Minimum restrictions now apply to imports from all the world with the exception of the United States and dependencies, Canada, the Central and South American republics, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal and Mozambique.

Commodities of an essential nature (included in an official list of several hundred items) may be imported against sterling payment without hindrance as to quantity and without undue formality under an open general licence.

Non-essential Commodities Subject to Quota System

Commodities of a non-essential kind are subject to a quota system based on the performance of each importer during any three consecutive years between 1937 and 1946. Importers not in business during that period will be able to share in a 20 per cent *ad hoc* reserve, established for each category of luxury or non-essential goods.

Maximum restrictions will continue to apply to imports from those countries which do not trade with Egypt on a sterling basis. Import permits will be required in all cases. The quota system, though in itself not distinguishing between supplying countries, will in practice be of doubtful advantage to exporters in the hard-currency countries because it will be so difficult to provide any exchange other than sterling.

The import trade of Egypt will accordingly be supplied to a very large extent in 1948 by those countries which accept sterling payment. Hard-currency exchange will be used only for the import of articles of the highest essentiality and those which cannot be bought for sterling.

Foreign Trade Enquiries

Canadian firms interested in any enquiries listed in this section are requested to communicate directly with the companies or individuals concerned. As far as can be ascertained, they are in good standing, though the Foreign Trade Service cannot assume responsibility for business transactions undertaken with them. A copy of the initial reply from the enquirer should be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce for follow-up purposes. Confidential information concerning the financial status of enquirers may be secured from this Department by bona fide Canadian manufacturers and exporters. In writing this Department in connection with enquiries, the name of the enquirer, file number of the enquiry and the date of issue of *Foreign Trade* in which it was shown should be supplied.

79. **Australia**—Lambert Products (Pty.) Ltd., 44 Queen Street, Melbourne, a thoroughly reliable firm, desire to secure an agency for medicinal and commercial grades of cod liver oil. File T.E. 293.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques..	April 26–30	*Cumberland County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques.	Apr. 29–May 6	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa.....			
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....			
Port Elizabeth.....	April 26–30	*Cumberland County*	March Shipping
East London.....	Apr. 29–May 6	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Durban.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	May 1–6	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Australia—			
Brisbane.....			
Sydney.....	April 20–30	*Port Saint John*	Montreal Australia
Melbourne.....			New Zealand Line
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	April 26	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	Apr. 27–May 5	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	Late April	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	May 8	*Mortain*	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	May 10	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 1–6	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Santos.....	May 21–24	*Bowmonte*	Cunard Donaldson
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	April 20–25	*Riverside*	March Shipping
Colombo.....	April 20–25	*Daghestan*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	May 5–10	*Dan-y-Bryn*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai.....	April 20–25	*Riverside*	March Shipping
Shanghai.....	May 1–4	*Priam*	Cunard Donaldson
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	Apr. 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Eire—			
Dublin	April 24–29	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin	April 31	*Irish Poplar*	Shipping Limited
Cork			
Egypt—			
Alexandria	April 24–27	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said	May 16–17	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Suez			
Alexandria	April 20–25	*Daghestan*	McLean Kennedy
Port Said	May 5–10	*Dan-y-Bryn*	McLean Kennedy
Finland—			
Helsinki	Apr. 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	Apr. 27–May 5	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Marseilles	April 15–20	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	Late April	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	Apr. 27–May 5	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong	April 20–25	*Riverside*	March Shipping
	May 1–4	*Priam*	Cunard Donaldson
India—			
Bombay	April 20–25	*Riverside*	March Shipping
Madras			
Calcutta			
Bombay	April 20–25	*Daghestan*	McLean Kennedy
Karachi	May 5–10	*Dan-y-Bryn*	McLean Kennedy
Madras			
Calcutta			
Italy—			
West Coast Ports	April 15–20	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Malaya—			
Penang	April 24–27	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham	May 16–17	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	April 26	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam	Late April	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 10	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	April 24–27	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Cheribon	May 16–17	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang			
Soerabaya			
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	April 17–21	*Leecliffe Hall*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	April 24–27	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
New Zealand—			
Auckland	Late April	*A Ship*	Montreal Australia
Wellington			New Zealand Line
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	April 24–29	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo	Apr. 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Kristiansand			
Stavanger			
Bergen			

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila	May 1–4	*Priam*	Cunard Donaldson
Poland—			
Gdansk	Apr. 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Singapore	April 20–25	*Riverside*	March Shipping
	April 24–27	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 16–17	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Morrkoping, Stockholm	Apr. 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	April 23–30	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	Apr. 26–May 1	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	April 24–30	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	April 19–24	*Marengo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	April 24–29	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	April 25–30	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
London	April 20–26	*Fort Ticonderoga*	Cunard Donaldson
London	April 24	*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	April 29	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Manchester	April 19–24	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	Apr. 26–May 1	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	May 1–6	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
West Indies—			
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	April 26–30	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	Apr. 27–May 6	**Alcoa Patriot* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	May 11–20	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica, Montserrat	April 26–30	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas, Jamaica	April 27–30	**Canadian Observer*	Canadian National

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	March 23–27	*Eleni Stathos*	March Shipping
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban	March 23–27	*Eleni Stathos*	March Shipping
Belgian Congo—			
Matadi	March 23–27	*Eleni Stathos*	March Shipping

Departures from Halifax—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
China—			
Shanghai	March 27–30	*Agamemnon*	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai	April 20–26	*Bayside*	March Shipping
Cuba—			
Santiago	April 12–15	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Santiago	May 4–7	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Santiago	May 25–28	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	March 20–30	*Talthybius*	Cunard Donaldson
Gibraltar	Mar. 29–Apr. 10	*Blue Master*	March Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	Mar. 29–Apr. 10	*Blue Master*	March Shipping
Hong Kong	March 27–30	*Agamemnon*	Cunard Donaldson
Italy—			
Genoa, Naples	Mar. 29–Apr. 10	*Blue Master*	March Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang	March 20–30	*Talthybius*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham	April 16–19	*Trinity Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	Mar. 29–Apr. 10	*Blue Master*	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya	March 20–30	*Talthybius*	Cunard Donaldson
Batavia, Soerabaya	April 16–19	*Trinity Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	March 27–28	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	March 27–30	*Island Connector*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	March 27–31	*Miss Glenburnie*	Rowlings Limited
St. John's	Mar. 29–Apr. 1	*Blue Peter II* (r)	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	Mar. 29–Apr. 1	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
St. John's	Mar. 30–Apr. 2	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 6–7	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	April 6–9	*Island Connector*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	April 12–15	*Blue Peter II* (r)	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	April 13–17	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 16–17	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	April 26–27	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
Philippines—			
Manila	March 27–30	*Agamemnon*	Cunard Donaldson
Poland—			
Gydnia	March 31	*Mount Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
Portugal—			
Lisbon	Mar. 29–Apr. 10	*Blue Master*	Montreal Shipping
St. Pierre et Miquelon	April 6–7	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
	April 16–17	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
Siam—			
Bangkok	April 16–19	*Trinity Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore	March 20–30	*Talthybius*	Cunard Donaldson
	April 16–19	*Trinity Victory*	Isthmian Steamships

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	April 4–6	**Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	Mar. 29–Apr. 1	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	April 7	**Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	April 13–17	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	April 9–14	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	Mar. 23–Apr. 1	*Alcoa Ranger* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	Mar. 26–Apr. 3	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	April 10–19	*Alcoa Runner*	Alcoa Steamships
	April 12–20	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas, Jamaica	Mar. 25–Apr. 1	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian Natinal
	April 8–15	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
Bermuda	Mar. 29–Apr. 1	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
	April 5–8	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
Dominica, Montserrat	Mar. 26–Apr. 3	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	April 12–20	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica	April 12–15	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
	May 4–7	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
	May 25–28	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black

Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	April 1–10	*Junecrest*	Elder Dempster
	April 15–25	*Kawartha Park*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizzabeth, East London, Durban	April 1–10	*Junecrest*	Elder Dempster
	April 15–25	*Kawartha Park*	Elder Dempster
Australia—			
Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Geelong, Adelaide	March 22–31	*City of Bristol*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide	April 20	*A Ship*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgium—			
Antwerp	Mar. 25–Apr. 2	*Norlanda*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	March 31	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	April 1–8	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	April 2	*Prins Willem II*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	April 8–15	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	April 20	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April 5–10	*City of Lyons*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	April	*A Ship*	Isthmian Steamships
China—			
Shanghai	April 10–15	*City of Rochester*	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Saint John—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	April 13–18	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	Apr. 30–May 4	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	Apr. 30–May 4	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said	April 5–10	*City of Lyons*	McLean Kennedy
Eire—			
Dublin	March 26–31	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin	April 10–15	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin, Cork	April 12	*Irish Spruce*	Shipping Limited
France—			
Le Havre	Mar. 25–Apr. 2	*Norlanda*	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	April 8–15	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg	Mar. 25–Apr. 2	*Norlanda*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	April 1–8	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	April 8–15	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Bremerhaven	April 20	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
Greece—			
Piraeus	April 5–12	*Horizon*	Montreal Shipping
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	April 30–May 4	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras	April 5–10	*City of Lyons*	McLean Kennedy
Bombay, Calcutta	April	*A Ship*	Isthmian Steamships
Italy—			
Venice	April 5–12	*Horizon*	Montreal Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	April 5–12	*Horizon*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	April 15–18	*Salen*	McLean Kennedy
	April 21	*Federal Pioneer*	McLean Kennedy
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	Mar. 25–Apr. 2	*Norlanda*	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	Mar. 29–Apr. 3	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	April 8–15	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	March 31	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Amsterdam	April 1–8	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	April 2	*Prins Willem II*	Shipping Limited
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	April 13–18	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Bluff	April 9–16	*Ottawa Valley*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line

Departures from Saint John—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	March 26–31	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Belfast	April 10–15	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen	April 14–15	*Ranenfjord*	March Shipping
Poland—			
Gdynia	Mar. 27–Apr. 2	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
Trieste	April 5–12	*Horizon*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	Mar. 30–Apr. 3	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	April 6–13	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	April 13–20	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	April 6–13	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	April 9–16	*Carmia*	Cunard Donaldson
Leith	April 6–10	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	March 26–31	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	Mar. 29–Apr. 7	*Port Sydney* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	April 3	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	April 7	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	April 9–15	*Hillcrest Park*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	April 10–15	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
London	Mar. 26–Apr. 2	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	April 1	*Beavercove* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	April 8–15	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	Mar. 29–Apr. 3	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	April 5–10	*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle	April 6–10	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Maracaibo	April 13–18	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello	Apr. 30–May 4	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	March 14–31	*Lake Okanagan*	North Pacific Shipping
Lourenço Marques	April 6	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques	April 6	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques	May	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town	April 6	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth	April 6	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
East London	Apr. 24–May 9	*Lake Minnewanka*	North Pacific Shipping
Durban	May	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-South—Con.			
East London, Durban	March 14–31	*Lake Okanagan*	North Pacific Shipping
Africa-West—			
Walvis Bay	March 14–31	*Lake Okanagan*	North Pacific Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	April 6	*George R. Holmes*	Balfour Guthrie
Australia—			
Melbourne, Sydney	April 30	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney	April 8	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	April 20	*Parrakoola*	Empire Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	April 2	*Brest*	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	April 28	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	May 8	*La Plata* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Burma—			
Rangoon	April 5	*Samarinda*	Dingwall Cotts
Rangoon	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Brazil—			
Santos	April 6	*George R. Holmes*	Balfour Guthrie
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	April 9–10	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April 10	*Höegh Silvercrest*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Colombo	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica	April 6	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso			
China—			
Shanghai	Mar. 24–Apr. 8	*Lake Athabasca*	Empire Shipping
Shanghai	March 29–31	*San Angelo Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Shanghai	April 1–2	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Shanghai	Apr. 27–May 12	*Lake Cowichan*	Anglo Canadian
Shanghai	April	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
Shanghai, Taku Bar	April 14	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Buenaventura	April 9–10	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Cook Islands—			
Raratonga	April 8	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Puntarenas	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	April 9–10	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Egypt—			
Alexandria	Mar. 26–Apr. 10	*Lake Tatla*	Canada Shipping
France—			
Le Havre	April 2	*Brest*	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Honduras—			
Amapala	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Amapala	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong	Mar. 24–Apr. 8	*Lake Athabasca*	Empire Shipping
	March 29–31	*San Angelo Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
	April	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
	April 1–2	*Canada Mail*	AmericanMail Line
	April 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay	April 10	*Höegh Silvercrest*	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras	April 5	*Samarinda*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Calcutta	May 5	*Manx Sailor*	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Genoa	Mar. 26–Apr. 10	*Lake Tatla*	Canada Shipping
Japan—			
Yokohama	April 1–2	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Yokohama	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Malaya—			
Penang	April 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
	May 14	*Bougainville*	American Mail Line
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	April 2	*Brest*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—	April 5	*Samarinda*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 10	*Höegh Silvercrest*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Batavia	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Soerabaya	May 5	*Manx Sailor*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
New Zealand—			
Auckland	April 8	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington	April 30	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Nicaragua—			
Corinto	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Peru—			
Callao			
Mollendo			
Lobitos	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Talara			
Ilo			
Callao			
Mollendo	April 9–10	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Lobitos			

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila	April 1–2	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Iloilo	April 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Cebu	May 5	*Manx Sailor*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
Manila	April 5	*Samarinda*	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo			
Manila	March 29–31	*San Angelo Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Manila	April	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
Manila	April 10	*Höegh Silvercrest*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	April 14	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
Manila	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Manila	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	May 23	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Salvador—			
La Union	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
La Libertad			
Acajutla			
Siam—			
Bangkok	March 29–31	*San Angelo Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore	April 5	*Samarinda*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 10	*Höegh Silvercrest*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
Society Islands—			
Papeete	April 8	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Papeete	April 30	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	April 28	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Helsingborg	May 8	*La Plata* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Malmo			
Stockholm			
Taiwan	Mar. 24–Apr. 8	*Lake Athabasca*	Empire Shipping
Tonga—			
Nukualofa	April 30	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
United Kingdom—			
London	March 29	*Allegheny Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Liverpool			
Manchester			
Liverpool	Mid-April	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Pacific
Manchester	Mid-April	*Pacific Stronghold*	Furness Pacific
	Late May	*Pacific Importer*	Furness Pacific
London	Mar. 24–Apr. 8	*Lake Lilliooet*	Western Canada
London	Mar. 26–Apr. 10	*Lake Babine*	Western Canada
London	April 14–29	*Lake Kootenay*	Empire Shipping
London	Apr. 24–May 9	*Lake Sicamous*	Anglo Canada Shipping
London	Apr.–May	*Corrientes*	Balfour Guthrie
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	April 6	*George R. Holmes*	Balfour Guthrie
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello	April 6	*George R. Holmes*	Balfour Guthrie

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Mar. 15	Nominal Quotations Mar. 22
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2495	·2495
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0046	·0046
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0079	·0079
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	.3022
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Malaya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	·2059	·2059
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	3·2402	3·2402
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5629	·5629
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Recruiting, training and posting of trade commissioners; direction and supervision of overseas officers; trade enquiries concerning countries and areas.

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—
Asia, G. S. Hall (5249)
British Commonwealth, (4404)
Europe, R. T. Young (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); K. Nyenhuis (4404)
Latin America, A. Savard (7641)

Area Traffic Officer, W. J. Fisher (6236)
Agricultural Specialist, T. N. Beaupré (5249)

Export Division

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

General liaison with Canadian export industries; trade enquiries concerning commodities; maintenance of Exporters' Directory; administration of Export Permit Branch.

Assistant Director, G. A. Newman (5983)
Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Livestock and products, D. G. W. Douglas (7523)
Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (3172)
Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)
Food allocations, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)
Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Electrical machinery and equipment, A. S. MacRae (7601)
Automotive equipment and vehicles, J. J. Kealey (4082)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
Leather, rubber and products (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)
Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863) and J. C. Dunn (4863)
Paper and products, E. Clarke and N. R. Chappell (6974)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
General products and durable consumer goods, W. H. Grant (3209)
Consumer Metal Products, E. L. Smith
Miscellaneous products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Exporters' Directory—G. L. Tighe (Acting) (6681)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull (6748); Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—*Continued*

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assists in providing information concerning sources of supply and availability of products, import procedure and other problems; maintains liaison with industry and importers; compiles directory of Canadian importers and foreign exporters.

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)
Fats and oils, R. T. Elworthy (4161)
Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (3873)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (3873)
Drugs, chemicals and non-metallic minerals, P. E. Jensen (6958)
Coal, iron and steel (6905)
Tin, antimony and other non-ferrous metals (3873)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
G. C. Clarke (3873) and G. W. Rahm (6958)

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory (7953)
Commodity research and trade statistics (6905)

Importers' Directory—Miss M. E. Adams (7953)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151)

Preparation of data pertaining to the negotiation of trade treaties; general economic and commercial policy; maintains complete records of foreign tariffs and trading regulations.

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)
L. E. Couillard (7594)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)
British Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (2250)
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Liaison with other agencies connected with the establishment of new industries; special problems connected with the development of new export business.

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)
Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Trade Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Publication of *Foreign Trade,* weekly journal of the Foreign Trade Service, and preparation of brochures, news letters and press releases; advertising programs in Canada and abroad.

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Advertising and News Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Offices of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-four countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible
Algeria	Paris
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Barbados	Port of Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo
British Guiana	Port of Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogotá, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Rome
Denmark	Oslo, Norway
Dominican Republic	Havana, Cuba
Ecuador	Lima, Peru
Egypt	Cairo
England	London and Liverpool
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port of Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port of Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana, Cuba
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Iceland	Glasgow
India	Bombay
Iran (Persia)	Cairo
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Malayan Union	Singapore
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands East Indies	Singapore
Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Netherlands West Indies	Caracas, Venezuela
Newfoundland	St. John's
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Palestine	Cairo
Panama	Bogotá, Colombia
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Hong Kong
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Salvador	Guatemala City
Sarawak	Singapore
Scotland	Glasgow
Siam	Singapore
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Lisbon
Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Paris
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Trinidad	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Athens
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

In respect to individual markets, it may be noted that five to six documents are required for most overseas shipments, namely: Ocean Bill of Lading; Commercial Invoice, Insurance Policy or Certificate, Draft, Customs Invoice or Certificate of Origin (British Empire Countries), Consular Invoice or Certificate of Origin (Non-British Countries), and Packing List. *(See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 20.)*

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), City Mutual Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Governmen Trade Commissioner, 22 Shari Kasr el Ni Address for letters: Post Office Box 177
Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Cou sellor, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe
Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secre tary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadia Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—D. W. JACKSON, Canadian Eco omic Representative, % Allied Contac Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Mai

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secre tary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissi Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadia Government Trade Commissioner, Pos Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvado Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Goverr ment Trade Commissioner, Hong Kon Bank Building. Address for letters: Pos Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philip pine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

Bombay—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secre tary for Canada, Gresham Assuranc House, Mint Road. Address for letters Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercia Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Con nell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Gov ernment Trade Commissioner, 36 Victori Square.

Italy

Rome—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary Canadian Legation, via Saverio Merca dante 15-17. Address for letters: Casell Postale 475. (Telephones—471-597 an 470-708.)
Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Goverr ment Trade Commissioner, Canadian Ban of Commerce Chambers. Address for le ters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and Britis Honduras.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

South Africa

Johannesburg—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—G. F. G. Hughes, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington—H. A. Scott, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General for Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily Nws Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, *Foreign Trade.*

Argentina—Carlos M. Braceras, Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 31 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—MArquette 2811.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 114 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8458.

Belgium—**Jean Querton,** Consul-General. Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Bolivia—Emilio Diaz Romero, Consul General, 4 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. **de Miranda Netto,** Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Room 49, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—Carlos Garcia de la Huerta, Second Secretary Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—There is no commercial representative in Canada. All commercial matters are handled by the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

Colombia—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.

Cuba—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia—K. Bala, Commercial Attaché, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.

Denmark—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

France—Bernard Lechartier, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street, West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Italy—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Legation, 384 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—2-8761.

Lebanon—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—4-3312

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

Norway—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Peru—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 36 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7201.

Poland—T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4076 and 2-3233.

Portugal—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

Sweden—B. G. Järnstedt, Second Secretary, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Walter E. A. Jaeggi, Secretary, Swiss Legation, Room 254, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—2-5455.

Dr. Frédéric Kaestli, Consul-General, Room 1521, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 1878.

I. Sembinelli, Vice-Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

Turkey—Rifki Zorlu, Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy, Room 560, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—3-4701.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Attaché, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—N. S. Skvortsov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Soviet Embassy, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—A. M. Wiseman, C.M.G., M.C., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

R. K. Jopson, O.B.E., Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-3153.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Colonel Henry M. Bankhead, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

Homer S. Fox, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

Yugoslavia—Pavle Lukin, Chargé d'Affaires, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4966.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Growers, shippers and buyers of Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes may be interested in a brochure prepared by the Foreign Trade Service, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, in an effort to stimulate the export sale of potatoes. Copies of this brochure, in colour, may be obtained from the Director, Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Serves as the medium through which wheat, flour, and other cereal products are procured for other countries. It maintains a constant survey of Canada's grain position, respecting supply, transportation, domestic and export demand. The Director is secretary to the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet, and liaison officer between the Department of Trade and Commerce and tha Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant to Director, J. B. Lawrie (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries, and for international bodies. Assists private enterprise in obtaining from ex-enemy territories essential supplies that cannot be obtained through ordinary commercial channels. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects.
Cable address—*Cancomco.*

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Foreign Purchasing Section, A. E. Annetts (5092)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—*Excredcorp.*

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Copies of this publication, prepared by the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents abroad.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Prepared for distribution abroad, in an effort to stimulate the export sale of potatoes, this illustrated folder specifies the six varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, the classes of seed, and the three classifications. Other information of interest to prospective purchasers is included.

"Foreign Trade"

Reprint of January 4, 1947, anniversary issue, containing articles on the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, the history of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and preceding weekly publications, short reports from trade commissioners throughout the world on their respective territories, with illustrations.

Economic Reviews

Reports on economic conditions in various countries, reproduced from the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*, as follows:

Argentina
Australia
British West Indies and British Guiana
Central America
Chile
Colombia and Venezuela
French North Africa
India
New Zealand

Reprints of Special Reports

Articles appearing in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade* have been reprinted in pamphlet form for distribution by commodity officers and others receiving enquiries on the subject concerned, as follows:

Canadian Tobacco—Production and Consumption
Industrial Development in Canada
Canadian Toy Industry
German Industrial Plants Available for Reparation
Trade Procedure for Imports from Germany
The Influence of Geography on Import Trade

Foreign Trade Service Directory

This sets forth the functions of the six divisions of the Foreign Trade Service, with the directors and other leading officials of each. The government telephone numbers are shown for the convenience of exporters and importers. This includes a list of Canadian Trade Commissioners, with their respective postal and cable addresses, agencies associated with the Foreign Trade Service in the development of commerce with other countries, and a list of the Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada. (This information, with revisions, is reproduced once a month in *Foreign Trade.*)

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information concerning Canadian foreign trade is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to which application should be made. This is issued on an annual, quarterly and monthly basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*, the *Canada Handbook* and a number of reports on specific commodities.

Discuss your Problems with

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

AN INVITATION TO BUSINESSMEN *on behalf of producers of the world's goods,*

WE INVITE YOU TO THE

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

from

ALGERIA
AUSTRALIA
BAHAMAS
BRAZIL
CANADA
CENTRAL AMERICA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CYPRUS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FRANCE
GREECE
INDIA
ITALY
JAVA
MALAYA
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
PALESTINE
PORTUGAL
SOUTH AFRICA
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES

MAY 31 TO JUNE 12, 1948 - TORONTO, ONTARIO

. . . and we think you'll profit by coming

This will be the first International Trade Fair ever to be held in North America. It is sponsored by the Government of Canada.

It will be devoted entirely to business. The general public will not be admitted except on Saturdays. Every exhibit has been accepted on the condition that the goods displayed are for sale and can be delivered within a reasonable time. Transactions can be completed on the spot.

The products of more than 25 countries will be on display, and buyers will come from every quarter of the globe. For the period of this fair, Toronto will be a world market-place—the sample room of the world on your doorstep—within a convenient day's journey from any city in Canada.

Canada will be the host—but the Fair will belong to the traders and businessmen of all the nations. There will be interpreters—special cable and communications services—private restaurants and meeting rooms — all the facilities you need to do business with all the world, comfortably and conveniently.

Official invitations, which are required for admission, may be obtained on application to the Canadian International Trade Fair, Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA CANADA

Prototype of advertisement appearing through March, April and May in some 140 Canadian and United States business and trade publications. A slight change occurs in the text for such advertisements reproduced in the United States.